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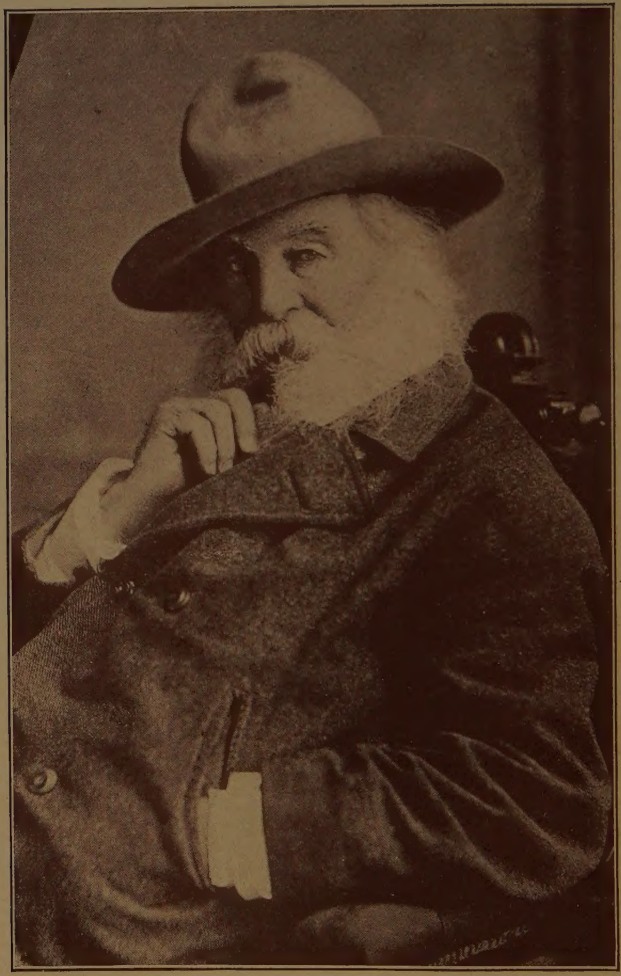

WALT WHITMAN

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Edited and Introduced by
JOHN FINLEY, LL. D.

COMPILED BY NELLA BRADDY

"Remember
First to possess his books, for without them
He's but a sot, as I am, nor hath not
One spirit to command."

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

VOLUME XXV

THE GUIDE TO LITERATURE

PUBLISHED FOR
NELSON DOUBLEDAY, INC.
BY
DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY
GARDEN CITY NEW YORK
1926

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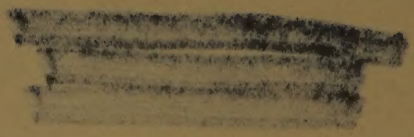

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PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES AT THE COUNTRY LIFE PRESS, GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

A NOISELESS PATIENT SPIDER

A noiseless patient spider,
I mark'd where on a little promontory it stood isolated,
Mark'd how to explore the vacant vast surrounding,
It launchèd forth filament, filament, filament, out of itself,
Ever unreeling them, ever tirelessly speeding them.

And you O my soul where you stand,
Surrounded, detached, in measureless oceans of space,
Ceaselessly musing, venturing, throwing, seeking the spheres to connect them,
Till the bridge you will need be form'd, till the ductile anchor hold,
Till the gossamer thread you fling catch somewhere, O my soul.

WALT WHITMAN

16410

PUBLISHER'S NOTE

THE genesis of the University Library is a group of books, the first of which we published more than twenty-five years ago under the title "Little Masterpieces." The material included in these volumes was selected by able editors and writers whose experience was great and whose taste was excellent. As individual volumes the sale through the years was very large. Later the books were gathered in a set and called The Pocket University and in this form many thousands reached the homes of contented buyers.

The publishers most gratefully acknowledge their debt to the editors who compiled the original volumes: Bliss Perry, Henry Van Dyke, Hardin Craig, Thomas L. Masson, Asa Don Dickinson, the late Hamilton W. Mabie, George Iles, the late Dr. Lyman Abbott, and others.

One third of the selections, perhaps, that were printed in the volumes of the Pocket University are included in the University Library but the sequence has been entirely changed and the scope of the set greatly broadened. Fully two thirds of the material in these books is new and the literature of the world has been ransacked to find appropriate text to fit the needs of the modern public. Thanks are due to Christopher Morley for help in selecting the essays, to Keith Henney for help in selecting the scientific articles, to Asa Don Dickinson for general advice, and to Misses Elsbeth McGoodwin, Eleanor Meneely, and Silvia Saunders for signal service in the actual arrangement of the volumes.

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THE GUIDE TO LITERATURE

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

THE WISDOMS OF LEISURE

WHEN Aristotle said that the main object of education should be to prepare for the right use of leisure, he had in mind the small proportion of the population—not more than one fourth—who alone had leisure. As a modern economist, writing of that period, has put it in a suggestive essay on Utilitarian Idealism, those of this class were idealists without utilitarianism, while the other three fourths were utilitarians without any idealism; they were slaves, unfranchised merchants and artisans. They had no leisure whatever. Their respite from labor was but to sleep or to rest that they might be able to work again. They had not even a taste of culture as defined by Matthew Arnold, which was "to know the best that has been thought and said in the world." In the view of Plato and other ancient philosophers, those whose bodies were marred by the "vulgar business" of the mechanic arts, handicrafts, and trade had their souls also bowed and broken by them. And if one of these "uncomely people" sought self-culture, he was likened to a bald little tinker, who is "rigged out as a bridegroom about to marry

the daughter of his master, who has fallen into poor and hopeless estate." I once found somewhere a single line of an old Spartan poet of the sixth or seventh century B. C. which ran:

"There was a ditcher was a King—"

but even he had doubtless no preparation for his period of release from the spade and so passed his royal time as unculturally as if he had continued to dig ditches all his days.

By contrast with this ancient civilization, we now live in a world in which everybody is expected to share in some way in its labor, but a world in which nearly everybody has more or less leisure—some, as children and women especially, under compulsion of the state, some under the restriction of labor organizations, some under the temptation of idleness, some under the repelling influence of their occupations, some under the love of freedom from responsibility, and some because of physical or mental inability to labor. But at any rate, all, or practically all, have some leisure, or spare time, after an adequate time of sleep and a dutiful time of work—those of greatest wealth or in positions of highest honor and so of greatest responsibility having usually the least, and those who are doing the workaday work of the world the most—except the sluggards, the parasites, and the vagrants at one extreme, and those at the other whose labors are all leisure because pursued out of love for the task or occupation.

How the lives of laboring men in our state of civilization are ordered, their days apportioned, and their leisure time spent is suggested by a statistical summary of a survey recently published by the London *Daily Herald*, a British Labor Party paper. It is assumed in this tabulation that all, by reason of their strength and health, live a few months beyond the threescore and ten. Except for the two items which carry them beyond the Scriptural span, the reckoning is in solid years of continuous days and nights. It is as follows:

Sleep	23	years
Sickness	$1\frac{1}{2}$	"
Washing, Shaving, Dressing	$2\frac{1}{4}$	"
School	$1\frac{1}{4}$	"
Reading	7	"
Play	$1\frac{3}{4}$	"
Entertainment	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
Walking	$2\frac{1}{4}$	"
Idling	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"
Sundries	7	"

These fill out the threescore and ten years, but fifteen days are added for "waiting for trains" and sixty days for "sweet-hearting." For Americans, certain modifications of this schedule are obviously necessary. The "school" time should be increased, the "walking" time reduced. The time spent by the Britisher on "entertainment" cannot be as much as that devoted by the average American to enjoying himself or "passing the time" at

the theater, the concert, or the "movie," or as an observer at games. "Idling," too, is probably less here, unless purposeless and futile activity is included with inactivity.

It is a shocking fact that one spends only a little less than a third of one's life in sleep. We do not yet know what, if anything, is gathered in that state by the unconscious self for contribution to the wisdom of the conscious self when it awakes. It seems waste time—precious time spent just to keep the physical machine in order. Blessings have been invoked on the man who first invented sleep in the gratitude of billions of others than Cervantes, for it has furnished the coin that purchases all the pleasures of the world cheap and the balance that sets all even. But he will deserve better of mankind who will invent a means of refreshing the body and the spirit of man without giving up consciousness or taking out time in this great game of life for sleep and sickness, and puting in substitutes. Despite the reports of individual feats in resisting or postponing sleep, there is as yet, however, no assurance that men and women generally can live efficiently through the expected span of life with less than the twenty-three years out of the seventy for sleep.

The next large item is "work," which is five years less than the "sleep" item—only eighteen years compared with twenty-three—which is due to the fact that there are years at both ends of most lives (and at one end of all lives) when there is much sleep and no work. I was as a boy out on

the prairies brought up on the song: "Work for the night is coming." It urged us to work through the morning hours, to work while the dew was sparkling, to work 'mid springing flowers, to work even through the sunny noon and then to work on (in violation of our present eight-hour day regulations) till the last beam faded "faded to shine no more." But it was a joyous song. The only sad line in it was one which regretted that the night was coming on "when man works no more." Gradually, however, that work day has been shortened till now millions have only forty-four, forty-eight, or fifty hours of work a week out of the one hundred and sixty-eight hours, from which (to use the phrase of Arnold Bennett in his "How to Live on Twenty-four Hours a Day"), they may "spin health, pleasure, money, content, respect and the evolution of an immortal soul."

Fortunate are they whose work in life is such that they can spin all these things out of their vocation, who find in their work the opportunity and the urge to develop themselves, physically, intellectually, and spiritually—who find the means of livelihood in doing that which they would choose to do of all things if there were no compulsion to do, who find in their work their perpetual holiday, or continuous leisure interrupted only by sleep.

Among those, too, are they who are described in that immortal essay on labor and leisure, the Book of Ecclesiasticus, as having joy in perfecting their works. Here is the brief and picturesque catalogue beginning with the farmer:

He that holdeth the plow, that glorieth in the shaft of the goad, that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labors. . . . He will set his heart upon turning his furrows; and his wakefulness is to give his heifers their fodder. So is every artificer and workmaster, that passeth his time by night as by day . . . cutting gravings or signets and wakeful to finish his work. So is the smith by the anvil . . . the vapor of the fire wasting his flesh—wakeful to adorn his works perfectly. So is the potter . . . turning his wheel about with his feet, applying his heart to finishing his glazing. . . . Without these shall not a city be inhabited. They will maintain the fabric of the world, and in the handiwork of their craft is their prayer.

But even these, as was true of the Greek helot, who did not have this deep satisfaction of perfecting his works, had not the wisdom that "cometh by leisure." They had no opportunity to "apply their soul," they could not declare instruction and judgment. Even Edmund Burke found justification for an aristocratic government in this lack of wisdom that came of lack of leisure.

To-day, however, though millions can have no satisfaction in perfecting their works, in adorning their works perfectly, since they make only a fractional part of a shoe or a locomotive or do nothing but lift or press a lever or push a button or repeat unendingly some one simple process and so can have no personal satisfaction in the completed article or work, whatever it may be, they do have free time, leisure, in which to perfect themselves through cultivating their minds, by developing

skill in some avocation, or by giving some service in helping others to make the most of themselves.

Those millions who cannot now say their prayer in the handiwork of their craft, must, unless they are to descend to a lower order of beings in the world of continuing creation, find a way to express that aspiration in the time which the shortened hours of labor give; for we cannot, if we would, go back to the days when everything was done by hand or primitive tools, when the artificer and the workmaster passed their time by night as by day, when the smith was wakeful through long hours just to adorn his works perfectly and the potter applied his heart to finish his glazing, when, in short, men who were denied the leisure of the scholar, the soldier, the priest, found the means of aspiring expression in their work.

With twenty-three years of sleep and eighteen years of work and one and one-half years at school —which is derived from the Greek word meaning leisure—for school was originally looked upon as the place of leisure and of preparation for further leisure—and three years in eating, one still has left for one's free use over twenty-four years or more than a third of one's life which one, if in health, may spend in the companionship of whom one will, whatever one's place in the planet if only one is literate and has the great books of the ages at his elbow, or within reach in some library shelf. Even with additional years taken out for play and entertainment and attention to the outward appearance of our several selves, we each

have twenty full years for the last item in Arnold Bennett's list of the potential products of time when used as capital by a human being, "the evolution of an immortal soul," or as my boyhood catechism put it "to glorify God and enjoy him forever," this being the "chief end of man." For this third, it may be said, a man exists, for certainly it is not merely to sleep or to work just to keep soul and body together, unless indeed we keep the body in healthful condition just for the sake of the soul.

E. S. Martin, that beloved modern philosopher, who has written for so many years about life in the periodical which bears the same name as that precious possession, once wrote an editorial entitled "Cog Life Not Enough," putting this view of life in the language of this age of machinery in whose American landscape the gasoline station has become the most generally conspicuous object:

In these machine-made days everybody ought to have spare time and waste it on something that won't pay except in the good it does his character. In that way, or in ways like that, he may save himself from shrinking up into the dimensions of a cog.

Be a cog, of course. It is the way to make a living. But don't be satisfied with mere cog life. Have an art or something. Have a soul, and feed it in your spare time. Peoples behave as though their souls could go without gasoline. One reason why people go crazy is that their souls are so underfed.

Really, the only important thing machinery

does for the world is to give us spare time—if we have sense enough to take it. . . . With economy of sleep and food, Mr. Edison is able nowadays to save for himself eighteen spare hours a day. It has been good for his character, and is probably a leading reason why he has come to be so much respected. He is a cog, but only for about one twelfth of his time. The rest of his time he uses for himself.

We cannot all hope to do as well as Edison and have eighteen hours a day to spare, but we should have what we can and waste it for our good, even though we have to apply ourselves uncomfortably hard in our cog hours.

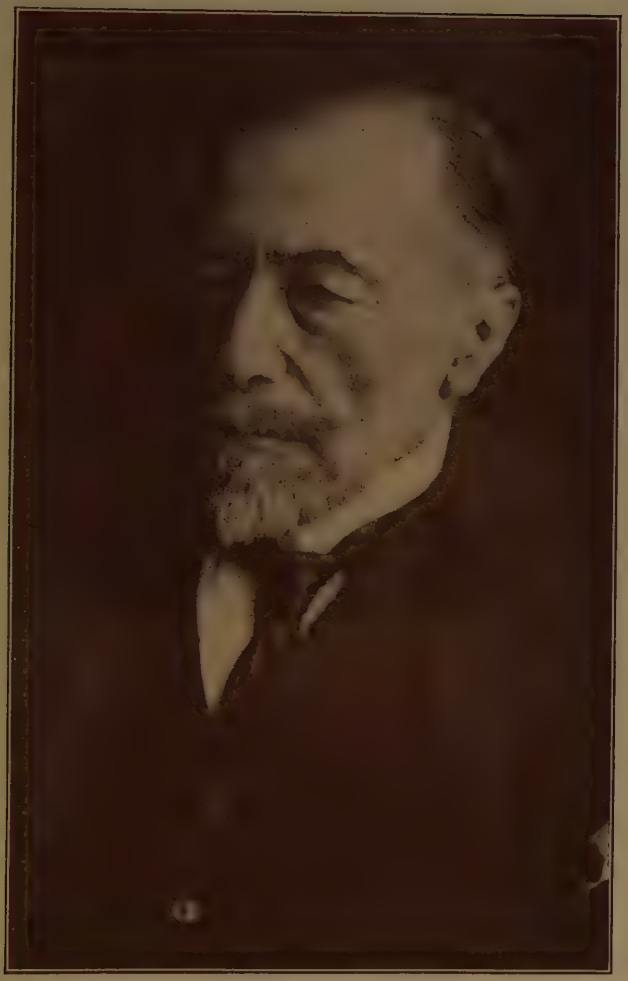
For it is not in the narrow cabin, six feet square, to quote the famous simile of "The Bishop of Blougram's Apology," that we must all cross the ocean of this life—just for the sake of reaching the other side—a cabin where there is room for only the bare sea furniture, the equipment for vocation. Everyone really has space for what he wants most to take with him: not always perhaps for the physical pianoforte, the "shelf of Balzac," the "little Greek books they get up so well in Leipzig," the "framed Correggio's fleeting glow," but certainly space for such satisfactions as those give, in more compact form, if only he insisted and persisted in taking them along.

The chief though of course not the only means of associating ourselves with the greatest of all the ages is the written word—through reading. It is to be inferred that the average man in England gives seven solid years to reading. This is cer-

tainly more than the average American spends, for it means at least three hours a day from the time that the child begins to read till the eyesight grows too dim for reading. With an hour for the daily papers and the Bible (two essentials are keeping up with the word which is made new every morning and the other for keeping one's eternal perspective) one can, with two more hours daily, keep in touch in the course of a lifetime with all that may engage the thought of the human mind to the enrichment of life.

Doctor Buttrick, the president of the General Education Board, in relating his own experience to President Eliot of Harvard University, of finding to his surprise and horror that only three out of thirty men of a so-called "literary club" to which he belonged had read a serious book during thirty days. "That would be," said Doctor Eliot in reply, "a high average for the graduates of Harvard College"—and if so for Harvard, probably as high an average for the graduates of any other American college. The sage of the General Education Board went on to observe that, if one cannot say at the end of any calendar year: "I have learned more than during any previous year of my life," one does not belong with the immortal company called educated persons, even though one were graduated *magna cum laude*.

The university of life awards no degrees till death, which is the end of the course. He who stops short of struggle for more of the truth till his powers are palsied cannot be said to have made the



JOSEPH CONRAD

most of his life. Some find that infinite stretch before them in their chosen or compelled field of earning their livelihood; they cannot keep up with the literature in their own respective fields, that is, with the prescribed courses; but the great multitude of men and women are free to range in many fields; innumerable electives are open to them, and they are their own teachers, except for what they can themselves get from the printed word. Abraham Lincoln had a total of only one year of formal schooling (and as many as five teachers in the course of that one year), but in order to learn what demonstrate meant, he mastered, at the age of forty, all the propositions of Euclid, and without a teacher.

This collection is not a curriculum of what Joseph Conrad in his preface to "The Nigger of the 'Narcissus'" (which the reader will soon come upon in the course of his daily reading) called the university of the thinkers and scientists "who speak authoritatively to our common sense, to our intelligence (and always to our credulity)"; it is rather the initial course in the university whose curriculum is furnished by those who speak to "our capacity for delight and wonder, to the sense of mystery surrounding our lives, to our sense of pity and beauty and pain, to the latent feeling of fellowship with creation—to the subtle but invincible conviction of solidarity that knits together the loneliness of innumerable hearts . . . which binds together all humanity—the dead to the living and the living to the unborn."

It is to such a university that this collection invites—to the wisdoms which come only by leisure in the company of those who have the art to compel men whose hands are released every day from the work of the earth to glance "entranced by the sight of distant goals" about them at the surrounding vision and behold the truth of life that is there. I once heard that beloved critic, Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, liken himself to a signboard at a roadside pointing the way to good literature. This collection is as the mansion of letters, of good literature itself, which one may enter for a few minutes every day, away from the labors and diversions of the immediate environment, and find that which gives one a sense of large freedom even though it binds one to all humanity. Hamilton Mabie is but one of the several critics who have pointed the way to it.

Walter Rathenau, whom I went to Berlin to see (and it proved to be but a short time before his assassination), in order that I might inquire more specifically as to his way to culture (the general direction of which was indicated in his little book on "The New Society" that I had picked up in London) described the "interchange of labor" as the fundamental condition. Every man engaged in mechanical work was to have claim to do a portion of his day's work in intellectual employment, the counterpart being that every brainworker was to be obliged to devote a portion of his day to physical labor. In America, at any rate, we have a labor condition which makes it possible for most

people of intellectual capacity but who are in mechanical labor to have intellectual employment, for they have the "leisure day" which is as long as the "work day," though it is so generally spent as the idle margin of the "work day" or the drowsy margin of the "sleep day." With the other side we have not at the moment concern. The thing that Walter Rathenau stressed in almost the identical phrase which Lord Haldane had used in a conversation that I had had with him only a little time before when in London, was "the development of the human soul" (the very thing that the book of ancient wisdom said the farmer, the workman had no time for). Lord Haldane's prime interest was in its expression "adult education." Walter Rathenau's was "intellectualizing the day's work." It is on that road that this collection would set the minds of as many persons as possible —a daily pilgrimage of the mind such as I have suggested for the feet of my world league of walkers, who are expected to travel at least a thousand miles a year (or three miles a day), even though they may not leave their own familiar streets or highways or trails in doing so.

But how many of us, inquires Mr. George W. Alger, who has recently written of leisure as a permanent factor in our life—how many of us are fit for a leisure world? How many of us would be proud of the way we meet the test of leisure? "Yet leisure is our doom!" Yes, a doom if we squander it, but a boon if we invest it. I have often quoted the prayer of the mill girl, Pippa,

whom Browning makes to pass in the few hours of her one day of leisure in all the year beneath the windows of the supposed "four happiest ones" in the town, to rebuke their intemperate use of leisure, their vicious idleness and their inconsiderateness of the increasing labors of others, as suggesting the sort of prayer with which everyone should approach his or her hours of leisure:

Oh, Day, if I squander one wavelet of thee
A mite of my treasure
The least of thy gazes or glances,
(Be they grants thou art bound to, or gifts above measure)
One of thy choices or one of thy chances,
(Be they tasks God imposed thee or freaks at thy pleasure)
My Day, if I squander such labor or leisure,
Then shame fall on Asolo, Mischief on me!

It is this prayer, this leisure petition, that I would have said for:

> All other men and women that this earth
> Belongs to, who all days alike possess

And such a prayer needs to be said more religiously than the personal *efficiency* prayers that are prescribed for labor, for it there are no orisons in our pragmatic educational litany except "*laborare est orare*," there will be nothing to "leaven what were all earth else with a feel of Heaven."

But to such a prayer should be added a more or less definite planning for the use of the leisure,

else, despite every good purpose, there will be squandering of the precious possession. In these days, universal attention is given to financial budgeting, but for individual human happiness and individual intellectual prosperity, it were better if as much attention were bestowed upon budgeting our time. Benjamin Franklin said that the waste of time for want of planning its best uses is the most costly expenditure of our lives. For millions, the work time is budgeted to the last minute. Unless the increasing leisure time is treated with self-disciplinary rigor, it is likely to be dissipated and so lost, not only to the individual who possesses it, but to the social and industrial organization of which he is a unit. Such budgeting, to be effective, as is true of financial budgeting, requires planning but above all persistence in daily pursuit of the plan. So the counsel to those who include this item in their time-budget is to "keep to the budget." We cannot shorten much, perhaps, as I have said, our sleep day; we cannot, for the present, shorten our work day, unless we are resolved all to live more simply or are able to get our machines to work even more efficiently for us: It remains to make the most of our leisure day, to practice intellectual and spiritual efficiency in this free time as we attempt economic efficiency in the work time.

Years ago, I heard for the first time the great Paderewski play, and I went out of the concert hall with these two thoughts; first:

The marvel that a human mind
Should transmute into sounds, through hands,
What other minds, discarnate now, have dreamt
From out the air, into such symphonies
As God with all his earth-orchestral range,
From cataract, through soughing wind, to lark,
Could not produce——

And second, this:

A sense of clear rebuke
To idle, sloven, ineffectiveness,
In every movement, practised till it seemed
As perfect as an orchid or a rose,
True as a mathematic formula
But full of color as an evening sky!——

That is, first, the marvel that a man or a woman can do such wonderful things; and second, the disappointment that most of us do not do more. For the most of us waste enough leisure time to make ourselves musicians, artists, scholars in one or many fields of human interest, able to minister in our avocation to human happiness even beyond that which we can do in our vocation—or at any rate do more for the development of our own capacities, and so to approach our "possible perfection," which must after all be our first duty; for it is only so that we can be of highest help to others in approaching their possible perfections.

The wisdom that cometh by leisure is not to come by an idle, purposeless leisure. The wisdoms of leisure are the fruits of the constant application

of one's soul, to use again that phrase of ancient writ, in one's free time, And this collection is but an invitation to that right use of leisure which, as Aristotle said, is "the chief end of education."

JOHN FINLEY.

A TRAMP'S ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS

[The following paragraphs are taken, with his permission, from Mr. Tully's engaging autobiography, "Beggars of Life." An ex-hobo and prize fighter he writes, whatever his subject, in what he calls the only language he "gives a damn about understanding—that of the emotions."]

THE road gave me one jewel beyond price, the leisure to read and dream. If it made me old and wearily wise at twenty, it gave me for companions the great minds of all the ages, who talked to me with royal words.

When whipped of life and snubbed of prudes, I could talk to old Sam Johnson with his strange blending of the naïve and the philosopher. I could still love Goldsmith. I could hear Chatterton saying—"I'm a poet, sir." I walked with him through the streets of London, I cried when he took the poison. I could stroll down an English lane with Coleridge and meet John Keats. I could stop while Keats turned and said, "Let me carry away the memory, Coleridge, of having held your hand." And I could hear Coleridge say afterward, "There is death in that hand."

I stole books from libraries. I stole them whenever I could. I would often carry two or three of them with me and hide them. It would not be wise for a bum to be caught with a library book.

He would have to explain. Bums have so much to explain. It would be rather embarrassing.

I stole "The Story of an African Farm" from the library of the Newsboys' Home in Pittsburgh. I kept the book with me on the road for two weeks, tramping by slow stages to Chicago while reading it. The three children on that South African farm, Waldo, Lyndall, and Emily, will remain with me, precious memories till I die. I once stole Dostoyevsky's "Crime and Punishment" in a Colorado city. It was in two volumes, a fact I did not know at the time of the theft. Upon the discovery I was terribly mortified, and was forced to go back for the other volume. This incident exasperated me so much that I was very careful to steal complete Volumes in the future.

Becoming dazed with the magnificent psychology of the epileptic Russian, I did not care whether I travelled or not, but stayed about the city and slept in a box car until I had finished that appalling book.

JIM TULLY.

A LITTLE GIRL AND EMERSON'S "SELF—RELIANCE"

[Anzia Yezierska came to America as a little emigrant girl and lived through the most degrading poverty on New York's lower East Side. Some idea of what Emerson's books meant to her during those dark days may be got from this spontaneous expression of enthusiasm for the great philosopher's essay on "Self-Reliance."]

I THINK reading is a vice. Most people read to keep from thinking. These are the people that read too much. But some books are like a continuation and a clarification of your own mind. Emerson's are like a color that blends in with mine, a magnetism that fuses. Many years ago I picked up Emerson, as you pick up any other book, and opened it to "Trust yourself. Every heart vibrates to this iron law." That book talked to me! For days I lived on that sentence as you live on a crumb of food.

"There is a time in every man's education when he realizes that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better or for worse as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till. The power which resides in him is new in nature, and none but he knows what that

is which he can do, nor does he know until he has tried."

That is my whole philosophy of writing! That is my whole philosophy of living!

ANZIA YEZIERSKA.

A MEMORABLE VISIT*

I FORGET how I had the good fortune to make Mr. Locker's acquaintance, but I am inclined to think it was through the kindness of Sir Edmund Gosse. He must have been close on seventy when I first met him, but he looked much younger, with his elegant, immaculately clothed figure and his sprightly boyish air, with something gay and bird-like in his alertly sympathetic manner. . . .

. . . A visit I paid him at his house at Cromer lives like lavender in my memory—and one incident of it in particular. My young wife was with me. We were both pathetically young, almost like two Babes in the Wood in the midst of the distinguished house party to which he had invited us. I think our very youth and our naïveté must have touched the spring of tenderness in him, never indeed difficult to reach. However it was, he seemed to make us his especial care, talking to us and watching over us with quite a fatherly affection. And the incident I am particularly thinking of was this. When bedtime came on the first night of our stay, he himself took us up to our room in a little six-sided tower, and, looking around to see that we were comfortable, he excused himself a moment, and, after a short ab-

*From "The Romantic '90s."

sence, returned with two books under his arm, two small quartos fragrantly bound in full morocco.

"I thought," he said, "that you might like to have something with you to read, and I think I have brought something appropriate for two such lovers."

Then, placing the books in our hands, he patted us gently on the shoulders, nodded a smiling good-night, and was gone. We turned eagerly to look at the books, and what was our surprise and delight to find that one of the volumes contained the love letters of John Keats to Fanny Brawne, in the original manuscripts, and that the other contained some letters of Shelley to Mary also in the original manuscripts! Could any courtesy to two young people have been more romantically conceived? And need one say what it meant to our young hearts? We were sleeping in the same room with the sacred love-letters of Keats and Shelley, just as they had written them! Wonderful world! Wonderful, wonderful Mr. Locker!

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

BOOKS AND BEING ALONE*

BEING alone without feeling alone is one of the great experiences of life, and he who practises it has acquired an infinitely valuable possession. People fly to crowds for happiness, not knowing that all the happiness they find there they must take with them. Thus they divert and distract that within them which creates power and joy, until by flying always away from themselves, seeking satisfaction from without rather than from within, they become infinitely boresome to themselves, so that they can scarcely bear a moment of their own society.

But if once a man have a taste of true and happy retirement, though it be but a short hour, or day, now and then, he has found, or is beginning to find, a sure place of refuge, of blessed renewal, toward which in the busiest hours he will find his thoughts wistfully stealing. How stoutly will he meet the buffets of the world if he knows he has such a place of retirement where all is well ordered and full of beauty, and right counsels prevail, and true things are noted.

As a man grows older, if he cultivate the art of retirement, not indeed as an end in itself, but as a

*From "Great Possessions."

means of developing a richer and freer life, he will find his reward growing surer and greater until in time none of the storms or shocks of life any longer disturbs him. He might in time even reach the height attained by Diogenes, of whom Epictetus said, "It was not possible for any man to approach him, nor had any man the means of laying hold upon him to enslave him. He had everything easily loosed, everything only hanging to him. If you laid hold of his property, he would rather have let it go and be yours than he would have followed you for it; if you laid hold of his leg he would have let go his leg: if all of his body, all his poor body; his intimates, friends, country, just the same. For he knew from whence he had them, and from whom and on what conditions."

The best partners of solitude are books. I like to take a book with me in my pocket, although I find the world so full of interesting things—sights, sounds, odors—that often I never read a word in it. It is like having a valued friend with you, though you walk for miles without saying a word to him or he to you: but if you really know your friend, it is a curious thing how, subconsciously, you are aware of what he is thinking and feeling about this hillside or that distant view. And so it is with books. It is enough to have this writer in your pocket, for the very thought of him and what he would say to these old fields and pleasant trees is ever freshly delightful. And he never interrupts at inconvenient moments, nor intrudes his thoughts upon yours unless you desire it.

I do not want long books and least of all story books in the woods—these are for the library—but rather scraps and extracts and condensations from which thoughts can be plucked like flowers and carried for a while in the buttonhole. So it is that I am fond of all kinds of anthologies. I have one entitled "Traveller's Joy," another, "Songs of Nature," and I have lately found the best one I know called "The Spirit of Man," by Robert Bridges, the English laureate. Other little books that fit well in the pocket on a tramp, because they are truly companionable, are Ben Jonson's "Timber," one of the very best, and William Penn's "Fruits of Solitude." An anthology of Elizabethan verse, given me by a friend, is also a good companion.

It is not a discourse or a narrative we want as we walk abroad, but conversation. Neither do we want people or facts or stories, but a person. So I open one of these little books and read therein the thoughtful remark of a wise companion. This I may reply to, or merely enjoy, as I please. I am in no hurry, as I might be with a living companion, for my book friend, being long dead, is not impatient and gives me time to reply, and is not resentful if I make no reply at all. Submitted to such a test as this, few writers, old or new, give continued profit or delight. To be considered in the presence of the great and simple things of nature, or worn long in the warm places of the spirit, a writer must have supreme qualities of sense or

humor, a great sensitiveness to beauty, or a genuine love of goodness—but above all he must somehow give us the flavor of personality. He must be a true companion of the spirit.

DAVID GRAYSON.

ON VISITING BOOKSHOPS

IT IS a curious thing that so many people only go into a bookshop when they happen to need some particular book. Do they never drop in for a little innocent carouse and refreshment? There are some knightly souls who even go so far as to make their visits to bookshops a kind of chivalrous errantry at large. They go in not because they need any certain volume, but because they feel that there may be some book that needs them. Some wistful, little forgotten sheaf of loveliness, long pining away on an upper shelf—why not ride up, fling her across your charger (or your charge account), and gallop away. Be a little knightly, you booklovers!

The lack of intelligence with which people use bookshops is, one supposes, no more flagrant than the lack of intelligence with which we use all the rest of the machinery of civilization. In this age, and particularly in this city, we haven't time to be intelligent.

A queer thing about books, if you open your heart to them, is the instant and irresistible way they follow you with their appeal. You know at once, if you are clairvoyant in these matters (libre-voyant, one might say), when you have met your book. You may dally and evade, you

may go on about your affairs, but the paragraph of prose your eye fell upon, or the snatch of verses, or perhaps only the spirit and flavor of the volume, more divined than reasonably noted, will follow you. A few lines glimpsed on a page may alter your whole trend of thought for the day, reverse the currents of the mind, change the profile of the city. The other evening, on a subway car, we were reading Walter de la Mare's interesting little essay about Rupert Brooke. His discussion of children, their dreaming ways, their exalted simplicity and absorption, changed the whole tenor of our voyage by some magical chemistry of thought. It was no longer a wild, barbaric struggle with our fellowmen, but a venture of faith and recompense, taking us home to the bedtime of a child.

The moment when one meets a book and knows, beyond shadow of doubt, that that book must be his—not necessarily now, but some time—is among the happiest excitements of the spirit. An indescribable virtue effuses from some books. One can feel the radiations of an honest book long before one sees it, if one has a sensitive pulse for such affairs. Its honor and truth will speak through the advertising. Its mind and heart will cry out even underneath the extravagance of jacket-blurbings. Some shrewd soul, who understands books, remarked some time ago on the editorial page of the *Sun's* book review that no superlative on a jacket had ever done the book an atom of good. He was right, as far as the true bookster is concerned. We choose our dinner not by the

wrappers, but by the veining and gristle of the meat within. The other day, prowling about a bookshop, we came upon two paper-bound copies of a little book of poems by Alice Meynell. They had been there for at least two years. We had seen them before, a year or more ago, but had not looked into them fearing to be tempted. This time we ventured. We came upon two poems—"To O, Of Her Dark Eyes," and "A Wind of Clear Weather in England." The book was ours—or rather, we were its, though we did not yield at once. We came back the next day and got it. We are still wondering how a book like that could stay in the shop so long. Once we had it, the day was different. The sky was sluiced with a clearer blue, air and sunlight blended for a keener intake of the lungs, faces seen along the street moved us with a livelier shock of interest and surprise. The wind that moved over Sussex and blew Mrs. Meynell's heart into her lines was still flowing across the ribs and ledges of our distant scene.

There is no mistaking a real book when one meets it. It is like falling in love, and like that colossal adventure it is an experience of great social import. Even as the tranced swain, the booklover yearns to tell others of his bliss. He writes letters about it, adds it to the postscript of all manner of communications, intrudes it into telephone messages, and insists on his friends writing down the title of the find. Like the simple-hearted be-

trothed, once certain of his conquest, "I want you to love her, too!" It is a jealous passion also. He feels a little indignant if he finds that any one else has discovered the book, too. He sees an enthusiastic review—very likely in the *New Republic*—and says, with great scorn, "I read the book three months ago." There are even some perversions of passion by which a booklover loses much of his affection for his pet if he sees it too highly commended by some rival critic.

This sharp ecstasy of discovering books for one's self is not always widespread. There are many who, for one reason or another, prefer to have their books found out for them. But for the complete zealot nothing transcends the zest of pioneering for himself. And therefore working for a publisher is, to a certain type of mind, a never-failing fascination. As H. M. Tomlinson says in "Old Junk," that fascinating collection of sensitive and beautifully poised sketches which came to us recently with a shock of thrilling delight:

To come upon a craft rigged so, though at her moorings and with sails furled, her slender poles upspringing from the bright plane of a brimming harbor, is to me as rare and sensational a delight as the rediscovery, when idling with a book, of a favorite lyric.

To read just that passage, and the phrase "*the bright plane of a brimming harbor*," is one of those "rare and sensational delights" that set the mind moving on lovely journeys of its own, and mark off visits to a bookshop, not as casual errands of reason

but as necessary acts of devotion. We visit bookshops not so often to buy any one special book, but rather to rediscover, in the happier and more expressive words of others, our own encumbered soul.

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY.

BOOKS IN THE HOME

THERE are three services which books may render in the home: they may be ornaments, tools, or friends.

I was told a few years ago the following story which is worth retelling as an illustration of the use of books as ornaments. A millionaire who had one house in the city, one in the mountains, and one in the South, wished to build a fourth house on the seashore. A house ought to have a library. Therefore this new house was to have a library. When the house was finished, he found the library shelves had been made so shallow that they would not take books of an ordinary size. His architect proposed to change the bookshelves. The millionaire did not wish the change made, but told his architect to buy fine bindings of classical books and glue them into the shelves. The architect on making inquiries discovered that the bindings would cost more than slightly shop-worn editions of the books themselves. So the books were bought, cut in two from top to bottom about in the middle, one half thrown away, and the other half so placed upon the shelves that the handsome backs presented the same appearance they would have presented if the entire book had been there. Then the glass doors were locked, the key to the

glass doors lost, and sofas and chairs and tables put against them. Thus the millionaire has his library furnished with handsome bindings, and these, I made add, are quite adequate for all the use which he wishes to make of them.

This is a rather extreme case of the use of books as ornaments, but it illustrates in a bizarre way what is a not uncommon use. There is this to be said for that illiterate millionaire: Well-bound books are excellent ornaments. No decoration with wall paper or fresco can make a parlor as attractive as it can be made with low bookshelves filled with works of standard authors and leaving room above for statuary, or pictures, or the inexpensive decorations of flowers picked from one's own garden. I am inclined to think that the most attractive parlor I have ever visited is that of a bookish friend whose walls are thus furnished with what not only delights the eye, but silently invites the mind to an inspiring companionship.

More important practically than their use as ornaments is the use of books as tools. Every professional man needs his special tools—the lawyer his law books, the doctor his medical books, the minister his theological treatises and his Biblical helps. I can always tell when I go into a clergyman's study by looking at his books whether he is living in the Twentieth Century or in the Eighteenth. Tools do not make the man, but they make his work and so show what the man is.

Every home ought to have some books that are tools, and the children should be taught how to use

them. There should be at least an atlas, a dictionary, and an encyclopædia. If in the evening when the family talk about the war in the Balkans the father gets out the atlas and the children look to see where Roumania and Bulgaria and Greece and Constantinople and the Dardanelles are on the map, they will learn more of real geography in half an hour than they will learn in a week of school study concerning countries in which they have no interest. When there is reading aloud in the family circle, if every unfamiliar word is looked up in a dictionary, which should always lie easily accessible upon the table, they will get unconsciously a widening of their vocabulary and a knowledge of the use of English which will be an invaluable supplement to the work of their teacher of English in the school. As to cyclopædias, they are of all sizes from the little six-volumed cyclopædia in the Everyman's Library to the twenty-nine volumed Encyclopædia Britannica, and from the general cyclopædia with more or less full information on every conceivable topic to the more distinctive family cyclopædia which covers the life of the household. Where there are children in the family, the cyclopædia which covers the field they are most apt to be interested in is the best one to begin with. After they have learned to go to it for information which they want, they will desire a more general cyclopædia because their wants have increased and broadened.

So much for books as ornaments and as tools. Certainly not less important, if comparisons can

be made I am inclined to say more important, is their usefulness as friends.

In Smith College this distinction is marked by the College authorities in an interesting and valuable manner. In the library building there is a room for study. It is furnished with a number of plain oak or walnut tables and with chairs which do not invite to repose. There are librarians present to get from the stacks the special books which the student needs. The room is barren of ornament. Each student is hard at work examining, comparing, collating. She is to be called on to-morrow in class to tell what she has learned, or next week to hand in a thesis, the product of her study. All eyes are intent upon the allotted task; no one looks up to see you when you enter. In the same building is another room which I will call the Lounge, though I think it bears a different name. The books are upon shelves around the wall and all are within easy reach. Many of them are fine editions. A wood fire is burning in the great fireplace. The room is furnished with sofas and easy chairs. No one is at work. No one is talking. No! but they are listening—listening to authors whose voices have long since been silent in death.

In every home there ought to be books that are friends. In every day, at least in every week, there ought to be some time which can be spent in cultivating their friendship. This is reading, and reading is very different from study.

The student has been at work all the morning

with his tools. He has been studying a question of Constitutional Law: What are the powers of the President of the United States? He has examined the Constitution; then Willoughby or Watson on the Constitution; then he turns to "The Federalist"; then perhaps to the Constitutional debates, or to the histories, such as Von Holst's "Constitutional History of the United States," or to treatises, such as Bryce's "American Commonwealth." He compares the different opinions, weighs them, deliberates, endeavors to reach a decision. Wearied with his morning pursuit of truth through a maze of conflicting theories, he puts his tools by and goes to dinner. In the evening he sits down in the same library for an hour with his friends. He selects his friend according to his mood. Macaulay carries him back across the centuries and he lives for an hour with the Puritans or with Dr. Samuel Johnson. Carlyle carries him unharmed for an hour through the exciting scenes of the French Revolution; or he chuckles over the caustic humor of Thackeray's semi-caricatures of English snobs. With Jonathan Swift as a guide he travels with Gulliver into no-man's land and visits Lilliput or Brobdingnag; or Oliver Goldsmith enables him to forget the strenuous life of America by taking him to "The Deserted Village." He joins Charles Lamb's friends, listens to the prose-poet's reveries on Dream Children, then closes his eyes and falls into a reverie of his own childhood days; or he spends an hour with Tennyson, charmed by his always

musical but not often virile verse, or with Browning, inspired by his always virile but often rugged verse, or with Milton or Dante, and forgets this world altogether, with its problems and perplexities, conveyed to another realm by these spiritual guides; or he turns to the autobiography of one of the great men of the past, telling of his achievements, revealing his doubts and difficulties, his self-conflicts and self-victories, and so inspiring the reader to make his own life sublime. Or one of the great scientists may interpret to him the wonders of nature and thrill him with the achievements of man in solving some of the riddles of the universe and winning successive mastery over its splendid forces.

It is true that no dead thing is equal to a living person. The one afternoon I spent in John G. Whittier's home, the one dinner I took with Professor Tyndall in his London home, the one half hour which Herbert Spencer gave to me at his club, mean more to me than any equal time spent in reading the writings of either one of them. These occasions of personal fellowship abide in the memory as long as life lasts. This I say with emphasis that what I say next may not be misunderstood—that there is one respect in which the book is the best of possible friends. You do not need to decide beforehand what friend you will invite to spend the evening with you. When supper is over and you sit down by the evening lamp for your hour of companionship, you give your invitation according to your inclination at the time.

And if you have made a mistake, and the friend you have invited is not the one you want to talk to, you can "shut him up" and not hurt his feelings. Remarkable is the friend who speaks only when you want to listen and can keep silence when you want silence. Who is there who has not been sometimes bored by a good friend who went on talking when you wanted to reflect on what he had already said? Who is there who has not had his patience well nigh exhausted at times by a friend whose enthusiasm for his theme appeared to be quite inexhaustible? A book never bores you because you can always lay it down before it becomes a bore.

Most families can do with a few books that are tools. In these days in which there is a library in almost every village, the family that has an atlas, a dictionary, and a cyclopædia can look to the public library for such other tools as are necessary. And we can depend on the library or the book club for books that are mere acquaintances—the current book about current events, the books that are read to-day and forgotten to-morrow, leaving only a residuum in our memory, the book that, once read, we never expect to read again. In my own home this current literature is either borrowed and returned or, if purchased, as soon as it has been used is passed along to neighbors or to the village library. Its room is better than its company on my overcrowded bookshelves.

But books that are friends ought to abide in the home. The very form of the book grows

familiar; a different edition, even a different copy, does not quite serve the same friendly purpose. If the reader is wise he talks to his friend as well as listens to him and adds in pencil notes, in the margin or on the back pages of the book, his own reflections. I take up these books marked with the indications of my conversation with my friend and in these pencilled memoranda find an added value. Sometimes the mark emphasizes an agreement between my friend and me, sometimes it emphasizes a disagreement, and sometimes it indicates the progress in thought I have made since last we met. A wisely marked book is sometimes doubled in value by the marking.

Before I bring this essay to a close, already lengthened beyond my predetermined limits, I venture to add four rules which may be of value at least to the casual reader.

For reading, select the book which suits your inclination. In study it is wise to make your will command your mind and go on with your task, however unattractive it may prove to you. You may be a Hamiltonian, and Jefferson's views of the Constitution may repel you, or even bore you. No matter. Go on. Scholarship requires persistence in study of matter that repels or even bores the student. You may be a devout believer and Herbert Spencer repellent. Nevertheless, if you are studying you may need to master Herbert Spencer. But if you are reading, read what interests you. If Scott does not interest you and Dickens does, drop Scott and read Dickens.

You need not be any one's enemy; but you need not be a friend with everybody. This is as true of books as of persons. For friendship some agreement in temperament is quite essential.

Henry Ward Beecher's application of this principle struck me as interesting and unique. He did a great deal of his reading on the train in his lecture tours. His invariable companion was a black bag and the black bag always contained some books. As I am writing from recollection of a conversation with him some sixty years ago my statement may lack in accuracy of detail, but not, I think, in essential veracity. He selected in the beginning of the year some four departments of reading, such as Poetry, History, Philosophy, Fiction, and in each department a specific course, such as Greek Poetry, Macaulay's History, Spencer's Philosophy, Scott's Novels. Then he read according to his mood, but generally in the selected course: if poetry, the Greek poets; if history, Macaulay; if philosophy, Spencer; if fiction, Scott. This gave at once liberty to his mood and unity to his reading. One may read either for acquisition or for inspiration. A gentleman who has acquired a national reputation as a popular lecturer and preacher, formed the habit, when in college, of always subjecting himself to a recitation in all his serious reading. After finishing a chapter he would close the book and see how much of what he had read he could recall. One consequence is the development of a quite marvelous memory, the results of which are seen in frequent and felicit-

ous references in his public speaking to literature both ancient and modern.

He who reads for inspiration pursues a different course. If, as he reads, a thought expressed by his author starts a train of thought in his own mind, he lays down his book and follows his thought wherever it may lead him. He endeavors to remember, not the thought which the author has recorded, but the unrecorded thought which the author has stimulated in his own mind. Reading is to him not an acquisition but a ferment. I imagine from my acquaintance with Phillips Brooks and with his writings that this was his method.

I have a friend who says that he prefers to select his authors for himself, not to have them selected for him. But he has money with which to buy the books he wants, a room in which to put them, and the broad culture which enables him to make a wise selection. Most of us lack one at least of these qualifications: the money, the space, or the knowledge. For most of us a library for the home, selected as this Library has been, has three great advantages: the cost is not prohibitive; the space can easily be made in our home for the books; and the selection is more wisely made than any we could make for ourselves.

To these considerations, in favor of such a home library as this, may be added the fact that the books are of such a size that one can easily put a volume in his pocket when he is going on a train or in a trolley car. For busy men and women

often the only time for reading is the time which too many of us are apt to waste in doing nothing.

Perhaps the highest use of good books is their use as friends. Such a wisely selected group of friends as this library furnishes is an invaluable addition to any home which receives it and knows how to make wise use of it.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

THE PLAN OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

THE University Library is compiled for those busy people whose time for reading is snatched from a day crowded with other things like keeping a house or making a living. It is made up of selections from notable literature of all types and all ages, grouped so that, if the original scheme is followed (and we hasten to say that there is no compulsion to follow it), they constitute a year's reading. The selections have been arranged with some idea of balance, that is, a certain amount of fiction each week, a certain amount of drama, of history, of biography, poetry, and so on; and wherever it has been possible, they have been placed upon days for which they were peculiarly suited.

To illustrate: On St. Valentine's Day you will find a group of Seventeenth Century lyrics in which the sentiment runs all the way from "My True Love Hath My Heart and I Have His" to "Love Is a Sickness Full of Woes" and "Since There's No Help, Come Let Us Kiss and Part." On Labor Day you will find Edwin Markham's "The Man with the Hoe," William Morris's "The Voice of Toil," Amy Lowell's "Madonna of the Evening Flowers," and Thomas Carlyle's essay in which he celebrates the profound happiness that comes from work. On the Fourth of July you will

find the Declaration of Independence and Walt Whitman's "I Hear America Singing." On Bastille Day you will find "The Marseillaise" and "Dr. Manette's Manuscript," in which Charles Dickens tells the story of a prisoner in the Bastille. On Dominion Day (July 1st) you will find a group of Canadian poems including "Two Hundred Years Ago," by William Drummond, "The Voyageur's Song," by John F. M'Donnell, and "Canada," by John Campbell, Duke of Argyll. On Columbus Day you will find Joaquin Miller's tribute to Columbus and the several pages from Columbus's own diary in which he tells of his discovery of America. And you will find appropriate selections on St. Patrick's Day, Mother's Day, Armistice Day, Flag Day, Christmas Day, Memorial Day, and many others.

Wherever it was feasible, selections from the works of famous authors were placed on their birthdays, whether they were primarily distinguished for literature or for something else. On Lincoln's birthday you will find the First Inaugural the Emancipation Proclamation, the Gettysburg address, and Walt Whitman's "O Captain! My Captain!" On Lee's you will find an autobiographical sketch and "The Sword of Lee" and "The Conquered Banner," by Father Ryan, poet of the Confederacy. On Dickens's birthday you will find "A Child's Dream of a Star" and an autobiographical sketch. On Thomas Hardy's you will find an appreciation by Henry Seidel Canby and two of Hardy's poems. On Kipling's you will

find "Without Benefit of Clergy"; on de Maupassant's, "The Wreck"; on Balzac's, "A Passion in the Desert"; on Conan Doyle's, "The Adventure of the Dancing Men"; on Anatole France's, "Putois"; on Benvenuto Cellini's, the story of the making of his most beautiful statue, the Perseus; on Cervantes', a few of the more famous episodes from "Don Quixote"; and on Jane Austen's, that marvelous scene in which Mr. Collins proposes to Elizabeth. The anniversaries of Sidney Lanier, James M. Barrie, Mark Twain, Thomas Huxley, Stewart Edward White, Walter Hines Page, Georges Clemenceau, and many others are similarly celebrated.

It is not necessary to add that holidays do not fall and that great men have not been born and did not die according to an orderly pattern for a year's reading. No attempt has been made to twist the reading into shape to make it fit into such a pattern, but wherever it was possible without grotesqueness to connect the selection with the day, it has been done.

In some instances selections are placed in juxtaposition because they are supplementary in thought or feeling. "Mysterious Japan" is on February 8th, and on the following day, "A Daughter of the Samurai," by Etsu Sugimoto, a daughter of old Japan. Archibald Rutledge's "Wild Life on Bull's Island" is placed on March 29th, and on the following day Edgar Allan Poe's "The Gold Bug," which has for its background the country which Mr. Rutledge describes. One day begins

with Leigh Hunt's "Jennie Kissed Me," which was written for Mrs. Carlyle, and ends with a group of Mrs. Carlyle's letters written during the time when her husband was at work on "Oliver Cromwell." On the next day you will find Carlyle's description of the Battle of Dunbar which is taken from the "Cromwell." Pages from Dr. Smith's biography of O. Henry precede O. Henry's stories, and a story of Poe's which is located in Venice is followed by Lord Byron's "Ode on Venice" and Ruskin's "St. Mark's."

It is perhaps necessary to add that the selections are not scrappy. In most instances the complete essay or the complete poem or the complete story is given. Where this was not possible, episodes as nearly complete in themselves as the nature of things would allow are given. All of Maeterlinck's "Pelléas et Mélisande" is here; all of Conrad's "Youth," all of "The Ballad of Reading Gaol," and all of "Tartuffe" as it was first performed and suppressed in Paris. Yet in no instance will the day's reading take the average person more than forty or forty-five minutes—at the outside, more than an hour.

It is also, perhaps, necessary to say again that you are under no compulsion to follow the plan. Some of the best students in our regular universities are those who do not follow the teacher's direction but strike out on paths of their own choosing. "The best guide to books," said Dr. Maurice Francis Egan in his "Confessions of a Booklover," "is a book itself," and the way to read the Uni-

versity Library is to read it. The method does not matter.

II

There is only one thing you can be perfectly sure of when you open a book, and that is that you are about to have an adventure. It is true that the adventure may be disappointing, but beginning a book is like beginning a day. No matter how many you have lived through, no matter how many you have read, the only thing you know is that this one is going to be different from all the others. It is this that makes life interesting. It is this that makes books—the interpreters of life—interesting.

It is strange that books should be so bound up with the idea of slippered ease at the fireside, serene hours in hammocks, and general indolence and ease of mind. These are there, to be sure, but they are only a part and there is so much else. All that men have ever thought, all men have felt is to be found somewhere between the covers of books. The volume you take into your hand may be dynamite. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was, and so was "The Origin of Species." It may be a golden key which will open a door you have never passed through before. It may change the whole of life for you. There is no limit to what it may do.

If this sounds foolish, and it must if you are one to whom a book is only so many ounces of paper and cloth and ink and glue, listen for a moment, to

the testimony of someone else. A young poet of the name of John Keats read a book one day, a translation of Homer by an Elizabethan poet, George Chapman, who was enough of a person during his lifetime for Shakespeare to speak of him as a rival. Chapman died nearly two hundred years before Keats was born, so that the book, even in translation, was old before Keats got it, but when the perfect reader and the perfect book come together, the limits of time and space vanish. "The old is new and the new is old . . . beauty is beyond the touch of time." Keats was a great reader and had had many delightful experiences with books—he says so in the first part of his sonnet—but when he found Chapman—

> Then I felt like some watcher of the skies,
> When a new planet swims into his ken;
> Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
> He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
> Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
> Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

It takes different books for different people. It was Wordsworth who did it for John Stuart Mill.

> At the age of twenty-one [we quote from John Macy's account], precociously far advanced in his study of economics and philosophy, he found himself dejected and with no clear outlook upon life. He had often heard of the uplifting power of poetry, and read the whole of Byron, but Byron did him no good. He took up Wordsworth's poem "from curiosity, with no expectation of mental relief. I found myself at once better and happier

as I came under their influence." The reading of Wordsworth was the immediate occasion, though not the sole cause, of a complete change in his way of thinking, and his new way of thinking led him into lifelong associations with other great men.

Wordsworth did in a measure the same thing for the late Walter Hines Page, bringing to him, among other friends, Sir Edward Grey. "I could never mention a book that I liked that Mr. Page had not read and liked too," Sir Edward Grey once remarked to Mr. Page's biographer, Burton J. Hendrick, and Mr. Hendrick speaks especially of the enthusiasm of both men for Wordsworth's poetry. Keats is another of whom Mr. Page spoke with gratitude. "Golf and poets are fine medicine," he wrote in a letter to his son during the blackest days of the war. "I read Keats the other day with entire forgetfulness of the guns."

Not always is it a poet who lifts the reader to a peak in Darien, and most of us are not Keats or John Stuart Mill or Walter Hines Page after we get there. Books cannot do any more for us than we are ready to have them do. Literature interprets life, but it must interpret it in terms we can understand. Doctor Smith, in his biography of O. Henry, tells about a man to whom Keats and Wordsworth could probably have meant nothing, but who was able to get what he needed from O. Henry.

Traveling a few years ago through a Middle Western state, during an intolerable drought [says

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SELMA LAGERLÖF

Doctor Smith], I fell into conversation with a man the burden of whose speech was, "I've made my pile and now I'm going away to live." He was plainly an unlettered man but by no means ignorant. He talked interestingly, because genuinely, until he put the usual question: "What line of goods do you carry?" When I had to admit my unappealing profession his manner of speech became at once formal and distant. "Professor," he said after a painful pause, "Emerson is a very elegant writer, don't you think so?" I agreed, and also agreed, after another longer and more painful pause, that Prescott was a very elegant writer. These two names plus "elegant" seemed to exhaust his available supply of literary allusion. "Did you ever read O. Henry?" I asked. At the mention of the name his manner changed instantly and his eyes moistened. Leaning far over he said: "Professor, that's literature, *that's literature, that's REAL literature.*" He was himself again now. The mask of affectation had fallen away, and the appreciation and knowledge of O. Henry's work that he displayed, the affection for the man that he expressed, the grateful indebtedness that he was proud to acknowledge for a kindlier and more intelligent sympathy with his fellow-men showed plainly that O. Henry was the only writer who had ever revealed the man's better nature to himself.

The reason that little boys love the Nick Carter stories (and this is not as far a jump from great poetry and great prose as it seems, as you will discover if you read to the end of the paragraph) is that they can see themselves in their hero, and the reason they hate so many of the books they are told to read is that they are too remote

from what they know about life and from what they hope life is going to be like when they get out where they can see more of it. In one of his most engaging books, "A Plea for Old Cap Collier" (and the work of Old Cap Collier, if you have never heard of it, belongs on the shelf with "Tombstone Dick," "Redtop Rube," "The Desperate Dozen," "Arizona Joe," and "Old Grizzly Adams, the Bear Tamer"), Irvin S. Cobb makes a plea for the dime novel or the "nickul library." If I had a boy (we paraphrase Mr. Cobb) about twelve or fourteen years old, I would give him the best of the collected works of Nick Carter and Cap Collier and Nick Carter, Jr., and Frank Reade, and I would buy a certain paper-backed volume dealing with the life of the James boys—not Henry and William, but Jesse and Frank—and I would confer the whole lot of them upon that offspring of mine, and I would say to him:

"Here, my son, is something for you; a rare and precious gift. Read these volumes openly. Never mind the crude style in which most of them are written. . . . Read them for the thrills that are in them. Read them, remembering that if this country had not had a pioneer breed of Buckskin Sams and Deadwood Dicks we should have had no native school of dime novelists. Read them for their brisk and stirring movement; for the spirit of outdoor adventure and life which crowds them; for their swift but logical processions of sequences; for the phases of pioneer Americanism they rawly but graphically portray, and for

their moral values. Read them along with your Coopers and 'Ivanhoe' and your Mayne Reids. Read them through, and perhaps some day, if fortune is kinder to you than ever it was to your father, with a background behind you and a vision before you, you may be inspired to sit down and write a dime novel of your own almost good enough to be worthy of mention in the same breath with the two greatest adventure stories—dollar-sized dime novels is what they really are—that ever were written; written, both of them, by sure-enough writing men, who, I'm sure, must have based their moods and their modes upon the memories of the dime novels which they, they in their turn, read when they were boys of your age.

"I refer, my son, to a book called 'Huckleberry Finn,' and to a book called 'Treasure Island.'"

One of the greatest services that books perform is to give us the experiences we should like to have, but life denies us. A famous case is that of the invalid Stevenson who wrote pirate stories, and history and fiction alike are freighted with similar contrasts. In "The Nigger of the 'Narcissus'" Conrad describes an able seaman—

Old Singleton, the oldest able seaman in the ship, sat apart on the deck right under the lamps, stripped to the waist, tattooed like a cannibal chief all over his powerful chest and enormous biceps. Between the blue and red patterns his white skin gleamed like satin; his bare back was propped against the heel of the bowsprit, and he held a book at arm's length before his big, sunburnt face. With his spectacles and a venerable white beard, he resembled a learned and savage

WITHDRAWN
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patriarch, the incarnation of barbarian wisdom serene in the blasphemous turmoil of the world. He was intensely absorbed, and, as he turned the pages, an expression of grave surprise would pass over his rugged features. He was reading "Pelham." The popularity of Bulwer-Lytton in the forecastles of Southern-going ships is a wonderful and bizarre phenomenon. What ideas do his polished and so curiously insincere sentences awaken in the simple minds of the big children who people those dark and wandering places of the earth? What meaning can their rough, inexperienced souls find in the elegrant verbiage of his pages? What excitement?—what forgetfulness?—what appeasement? Mystery! Is it the fascination of the incomprehensible?—is it the charm of the impossible? Or are those beings who exist beyond the pale of life stirred by his tales as by an enigmatical disclosure of a resplendent world that exists within the frontier of infamy and filth, within that border of dirt and hunger, of misery and dissipation, that comes down on all sides to the water's edge of the incorruptible ocean, and is the only thing they know of life, the only thing they see of surrounding land,—those life-long prisoners of the sea? Mystery!

Singleton, who had sailed to the southward since the age of twelve, who in the last forty-five years had lived (as we had calculated from his papers) no more than forty months ashore—old Singleton who boasted, with the mild composure of long years well spent, that generally from the day he was paid off on one ship till the day he shipped in another he seldom was in a condition to distinguish daylight—old Singleton sat unmoved in the clash of voices and cries, spelling through "Pelham" with slow labour and lost in an absorption profound enough to resemble a trance.

III

The process of reading is a process of growth, and growth, while it may always be splendid, is not always pleasant. Sometimes we shrink back from a certain kind of reading because it is soul-shaking, and we do not like to have our precious souls shaken. It is too startling an experience to find yourself helpless in the grip of a book. Ask someone who has gone to bed terrified from "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," or has moved about for days trying to shake off Ibsen's "Ghosts" or Hardy's "Jude."

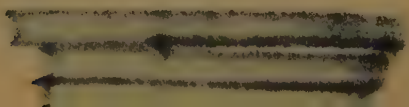
I never supposed [says Stevenson in "Familiar Studies"], that a book was to command me until, one disastrous day of storm, the heaven full of turbulent vapors, the streets full of the squalling of the gale, the windows resounding under bucketfuls of rain, my mother read aloud to me "Macbeth." I cannot say I thought the experience agreeable; I far preferred the ditch-water stories that a child could dip and skip and doze over, stealing at times materials for play; it was something new and shocking to be thus ravished by a giant, and I shrank under the brutal grasp. But the spot in memory is still sensitive; nor do I ever read that tragedy but I hear the gale howling up the valley of the Leith.

Sometimes it is not growth, but atrophy, which makes it impossible for a reader to enjoy a book. One of the regrets of Darwin's old age was that he had lost the faculty for enjoying poetry. He had

neglected it so long that he had lost the tricks of catching its enchantment.

But the biggest stumbling block is a lack of friendliness on the part of the reader. "Whoso," said Walt Whitman, speaking of his own "Leaves of Grass," "touches this book touches a man." He might as truly have said, "Whoso touches any book touches a man." They all—all books, we mean—were written out of a friendly impulse, even those that are most cynical and brutal. The fact that a book is written means that the author has had an experience, imaginative or otherwise, which he wishes to share. He may have written partly to relieve his feelings, but he had in mind all the while a sympathetic listener, the listener whom authors used to address in the dear old courtly days as "Gentle Reader." Misunderstood as he may have thought himself, the author, we mean—he yet had an idea that somewhere out in the world there was someone who would understand what he wanted to do, who could appreciate him for what he was. For that person he wrote; for that person he will always write—which leads us to remark that this is why the quality of the books we have depends so largely upon the quality of the readers that are waiting for them. "My dear Edward," exclaimed Conrad once in a letter to Edward Garnett, "it is good to write while there is a reader like you about."

The men and women who have written books have all been men and women of flesh and blood living in a world pretty much like the one we are



in now, up against pretty much the same problems, "fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer" that we are. The authors that have survived were not considered, while they were alive and working, Great Classic Figures in the History of Literature. No one found that out until afterward. Thackeray, when he wrote "The Book of Snobs," was a young man—comparatively young, he was thirty-four—in the employ of a weekly paper in London. The paper, which was called *Punch*, was only five years old, and, knowing the previous history of comic journals, there was not a man connected with it who had any idea that he was helping build up one of the most famous institutions in the history of periodical literature. Thackeray's sketches, the "Snob Papers," ran for a year, and then were gathered into book form under the title of "The Book of Snobs." It might just as well have been called "The Book of Etiquette," for it is the most delightful book of etiquette that has ever been written, and, happily enough, is quite as up to date now as it was eighty years ago, when it first appeared. We do not mean to speak disparagingly of those authors who have of late years taken upon themselves the burden of improving our national manners. They have done adequately and well what they set out to do, which is all you can ask of any author, but if you are not sure whether you know the difference between literature

and writing, read several pages from any one of the modern books of etiquette and then read one of the "Snob Papers" from your University Library.

It may surprise you, after you have read the selections here from "The Book of Snobs," to know that *Punch*, comic journal though it was, nevertheless sponsored the first public appearance of one of Thomas Hood's most serious poems, "The Song of the Shirt," which is reprinted in another volume of the University Library. It happened like this: Not long before Christmas, in 1843, a half-starved woman who had been left destitute with two half-starved children by the accidental death of her husband was arrested for pawning some of her master's belongings to get money for herself. In the investigation it came to light that for the munificent sum of seven shillings a week (a dollar and sixty-eight cents) she was sewing her life away to take care of her little family. Great indignation was aroused (the master taking the attitude that the woman was well provided for) and the leading newspapers throughout the United Kingdom carried editorial comment. Hood wrote his poem, three papers rejected it, and then he gave it to the editors of *Punch*, who at first decided to reject it, too. But it was for the Christmas issue, the poem was timely; they printed it, and it spread in the traditional manner—like wildfire. It was reprinted and parodied and translated and set to music and

sung, and at the time of Hood's death, at his own request, he asked to have the most significant achievement of his life carved on his tombstone—simply this: "*He Sang the Song of the Shirt.*"

Thackeray and Hood were on the staff of *Punch* at the same time. If you are interested in Hood or in the way he and Thackeray felt toward each other, turn, after you have read "The Song of the Shirt," to Thackeray's appreciation of his friend in the *Roundabout Papers*, "On a Joke I Once Heard from the Late Thomas Hood," in which the jester's mask is torn aside and the deep sense of sadness and pity which ran through all of his life and all that he wrote is shown. "It is only for a livelihood that I am a lively Hood," as he once said himself.

The first rule is to give books a fair chance, that is, to approach them with a mind clear of prejudice and clear of calculation. Mill took up Byron's poems expecting spiritual refreshment and got nothing. He took up Wordsworth expecting nothing and got a whole new outlook on life. If he had picked up Byron in the Wordsworth frame of mind he might have got more, but if he had picked up Wordsworth with the smug feeling that he was about to have his life changed, it is safe to say that nothing would have happened. People who make friends—book friends or any other—for what they can get out of them are fairly sure to be disappointed.

Our prejudices are hard to handle, but if we are

to read joyfully we must get them out of the way. Most of us have an abiding hatred for the books we have been told we ought to read, and most of us who stumbled over

"Arma virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris Italiam"

were later (years later, when we found courage to pick it up again) surprised to learn that it was a dashing tale of love and adventure with a hero who makes our modern heroes—these strong silent men of the open spaces and these dark handsome sheiks of the desert, somehow seem weak and effeminate. Books did not have to be translations from the Latin to antagonize us. Dickens, so long as he remained entombed in a gilt-splashed set of green books with several pages of obituary in the history of literature, was no better than Virgil. It was not until after we had run across an odd copy of "David Copperfield" in another binding and had learned to love it that we were able to approach the green phalanx with a feeling that "here was richness indeed."

Some of the books we have learned to like best we have, to begin with, actively disliked. Gissing, for example. We knew a little about Gissing. We were not particularly interested, but we felt a sense of duty toward him, as an author one ought to know. We knew that he had been very poor and at one time was dependent upon the lavatory in the British Museum for his bathing and laundry

until that venerable institution reprimanded him with a notice which stated that the basins were for casual ablutions only. We knew that Mr. Christopher Morley's dog who searched for the place "where the blue begins" was named Gissing, and further than that we knew nothing. Vaguely, we had an idea that he had at one time prowled about America.

Then a copy of one of his books fell into our hands, a beautiful blue copy on thick paper bearing with it all the expensive loveliness of a carefully made limited edition. We did not care for the title—"The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft." We are not partial to limited editions and we are never happy when oppressed by a sense of duty, but we opened it and read:

Every morning when I awake, I thank heaven for silence. This is my orison. I remember the London days when sleep was broken by clash and clang, by roar and shriek, and when my first sense on returning to consciousness was hatred of the life about me. . . . Here, wake at what hour I may, early or late, I lie amid gracious stillness.

That was in the middle of the book, but we could not turn back. We could only go on from where we were. Straight to the end we read, taking it in in great gulps. When that was done, we turned to the beginning. We read the preface, we read to the point where we began. Then we turned to the passages we liked best and read them again. And when we got through we real-

ized that one of the notable events of the year had happened to us.

Many times we have had trouble getting into a book. Dana's "Two Years before the Mast" is a case in point. We had tried in every way, from the middle, from the beginning, and from the end. It made no difference. We could not get through it. Then one day we heard a young seaman speak of it as a favorite. He spoke of the passage describing death at sea, of the character of the brutal captain and the contrast between a sailor's life then and now, of the trip around the Horn, and of the interest he had taken in comparing the ports at which Dana had landed with the ports as they are to-day. With this introduction we were able to go back, and after singling out those special passages to begin with, to read the whole volume with interest and satisfaction.

This is the best way out when you have a selection you do not like. Talk to someone who does and see what he finds in it.

IV

Your reading is as personal a matter as your way of arranging your hair, and (we quote Christopher Morley) "there is no such thing, abstractly, as a 'good book'."

"I can tell when a poem is good," says a young lady of our acquaintance. "If I think so the first time I read it, I read it again, and if my knees tingle the second time I am sure." This is one of the unfailing tests. Here is another:

Reading Selma Lagerlöf [says the Swedish composer, Hugo Alfven], is like sitting in the dusk of a Spanish cathedral . . . afterwards one does not know whether what he has seen is dream or reality, but certainly he has been on holy ground.

If a book or a story or a poem or anything else that is written gives you this feeling, never mind what anybody says about it, it is good, and you do not need a "guide" to tell you so.

"The only books I like," says the seafaring young man of whom we spoke a short time ago, "are the ones I want to keep and read again." This is what Thomas Carlyle and John Ruskin both say about books:

No book is worth anything that is not worth *much;* nor is it serviceable until it has been read, and reread, and loved, and loved again.

The young man cannot tell you the name of the novel that everybody is talking about, or if he can that is the best he can do for it, but he can quote whole pages of Masefield:

I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely
sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the
white sail's shaking,
And a grey mist on the sea's face, and a grey dawn
breaking.

Whole pages of Kipling:

'Twas Fultah Fisher's boarding-house,
Where sailor men reside,
And there were men of all the ports
From Mississip to Clyde,
And regally they spat and smoked,
And fearsomely they lied.

Whole pages of Conrad, especially "Youth." "Mr. Sandford certainly did me a good turn when he made me read that book," he says, and with no encouragement at all he will repeat his favorite passages:

And this is how I see the East. I have seen its secret places and have looked into its very soul; but now I see it always from a small boat, a high outline of mountains, blue and afar in the morning; like faint mist at noon; a jagged wall of purple at sunset. I have the feel of the oar in my hand, the vision of a scorching blue sea in my eyes. And I see a bay, a wide bay, smooth as glass and polished like ice, shimmering in the dark. A red light burns far off upon the gloom of the land, and the night is soft and warm. We drag at the oars with aching arms, and suddenly a puff of wind, a puff faint and tepid and laden with strange odors of blossoms, of aromatic wood, comes out of the still night—the first sigh of the East on my face. That I can never forget. It was impalpable and enslaving, like a charm, like a whispered promise of mysterious delight.

He likes especially those passages in which Conrad speaks of the time when he, too, was a young man at sea, "young and had nothing on the

sea that gives nothing, except hard knocks—and sometimes a chance to feel your strength—that only . . ." and of the strong bond of the sea "and also the fellowship of the craft, which no amount of enthusiasm for yachting, cruising, and so on can give, since one is only the amusement of life and the other is life itself."

With a sympathetic listener, the young man could go on until he had quoted the entire story, and so could we, but it is contained in the University Library and there is no need.

Another reader of this same type is a girl whose taste runs to quite a different sort of book. Nonsense verse she likes, Edward Lear's, Lewis Carroll's, Don Marquis's, and Oliver Herford's, and such prose as is to be found in "The Young Visiters" and "The Peterkin Papers." She can quote—

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogroves,
And the mome raths outgrabe.

and

What, what, what
What's the news from Swat?
Sad news,
Bad news,
Comes by the cable led
Through the Indian Ocean's bed,
Through the Persian Gulf, the Red
Sea and the Med-
Iterranean—he's dead;
The Akhoond is dead!

Now who shall judge? The young lady might not enjoy the young seaman's library, nor he hers; yet they both are right, and if they live long enough and read long enough, each one will perhaps have a vision and an understanding wide enough to include the other.

If, as you read the University Library, you find a by-way which seems encouraging, don't hesitate. Follow it. If Mr. Grayson's story, "We Go to the Wicked City," fills you with a desire for more Grayson, try "Adventures in Contentment," "Adventures in Friendship," "Hempfield," or "Great Possessions." If "In the Pasha's Garden" interests you, flip over the pages until you come to "La Grande Bretèche" and then further still, until you come to "The Cask of Amontillado," and compare what Mr. Dwight has done with what two other masters have done with the same situation. If D'Annunzio's "Gioconda" makes D'Annunzio seem attractive, get that novel of his which sent Eleanora Duse into retirement and read it. "The Flame of Life," it is called. If you like "The Three Strangers," by Thomas Hardy, and "The Lagoon" by Joseph Conrad, the thing to do is to sail head on into Conrad and Hardy. They will take care of you for many a long day to come.

Every book leads, if you will let it have its way, to another book. If you still doubt it, take, for example, Macaulay's "The Task of the Modern Historian," an essay so short that it covers scarcely nineteen pages, and yet if you were to

THOMAS HARDY

follow every trail indicated in it you would find almost a lifetime of reading spread out before you. It was written a hundred years ago, when Macaulay himself was the modern historian, but it switches us to our modern historians, Philip Guedalla, Lytton Strachey, Albert Beveridge, H. G. Wells, Hendrik Van Loon, and others. Philip Guedalla links himself with that other brilliant member of his own race, Benjamin Disraeli, who made himself so conspicuous a figure in English politics in the Nineteenth Century; Lytton Strachey connects with all the "eminent Victorians"; Beveridge's "Life of Marshall" points to early American history, to memoirs of Burr and Adams and Jefferson and Hamilton; Wells connects with other books of his own and then whirls off into philosophy. In his "Outline of History" or in Van Loon's "The Story of Mankind"—in these two books alone you can find references to enough books to keep you busy the rest of your life. The paths which a book opens, this should go without saying, depend upon the reader. To a scholarly person Macaulay might link himself with members of his own generation rather than ours, to a historian he might connect with Hume and Gibbon, and to the general reader he will do whatever the general reader is ready to have him do. The first historian Macaulay mentions is not a modern but an ancient, the father of them all, the author of the first outline of history that was ever written, Herodotus. Herodotus may lead simply to the other outlines—the trails in bookland

cross and recross, and for every thousand paths leading away from a book there are a thousand more leading back to it—or he may unlock the door to the literature of Greece or Egypt, old Egypt or modern, whichever the reader prefers.

A single article of Doctor Slosson's, "Gasolene as a World Power," for instance, will lead you to Greek mythology, Marco Polo, President Wilson, Clemenceau, Henry Ford, Maurice Maeterlinck, and Edmond Rostand. Each of these, followed, would lead to as many more, but if the article did no more than awaken an interest in what science has done in the past and what it is doing in the present it would more than amply have fulfilled its mission. For this is one of the most important, one of the most delightful, and one of the most neglected of all the plots in the field of literature.

Two generations ago (the situation has somewhat improved since), Thomas Huxley said that the only science the boys in the English public schools knew anything about was the science of boxing. But the fault was, and is, more that of the scientists than of the schoolboy. Most of them have spent their lives in the search for truth, and with their eyes fixed on that high star, have found little time for the things that lie beneath. The strange mysteries which they study are so clear to them that it seems impossible that they should not be equally clear to everyone else. This is how it happens that, when they try to tell us what they are doing, they use their language, and not ours, and we cannot understand it. Teachers

of science, with a few shining exceptions, have until lately held their subjects carefully unspotted from the world. Now scientists are beginning to have better manners. Having realized that we cannot talk to them, they are talking to us. Doctor Slosson is one of the pioneers, and the field that he and his *confrères* are opening is one of almost limitless interest and delight, whether it takes you back to the older scientists, like Hippocrates and Kelvin and Newton and Audubon, or to the newer ones, like John Burroughs, Sir William Bragg, Marconi, and Einstein.

A single poem of Swinburne's, to go back for a moment, the "Hymn to Proserpine," for example, may take you to more of Swinburne, or, first, if you read what Lafcadio Hearn has to say about it, to more of Lafcadio Hearn. It may take you straight to the Bible, it may send you to Roman history, or to Papini's, Moore's, or Renan's "Life of Christ." It may lift you to the seventh heaven; it may throw you into whatever in the opposite direction corresponds to the seventh heaven. It may only incline you to turn the page more quickly, and if such should be the case, that is what you should do. Turn the page and go on to something else.

Turn (it is one page farther) to Peary's account of how he reached the North Pole and find out how it feels to be an arctic explorer, those feelings that are "as much a part of the arctic winter nights as the ice, the darkness, and the cold." Compare this with Roald Amundsen and Robert

Scott. You will find them all here, all grouped together on the same day. Shift from that to the life of Pasteur and see how he felt when he, too, was exploring, though in a vastly different realm. Turn then to the life of Helen Keller and watch how she struggled against a triple handicap and overcame it, or to "The Conquest of Fear," by Basil King, and see how a brave man met the most important crisis of his life. And if none of these be what you need, turn to something else. "Every book clasps hands with a thousand other books." On that basis, you have in the University Library, with its 442 authors, 442,000 chances to find exactly what you want, and you would have to be the unluckiest person alive to miss out on all of them.

NELLA BRADDY.

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF AUTHORS AND TITLES

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX OF AUTHORS AND TITLES

[This index is greatly indebted to Asa Don Dickinson's "One Thousand Best Books," an indispensable "guide" for readers of all sorts and conditions.]

ABBOTT, LYMAN *American* 1835–1922

"It is glorious to die thus amid the murmur of many voices saying, 'God bless you for the good you did me,'" wrote Dr. Henry Van Dyke upon the death of Lyman Abbott at the age of 87 in 1922. As a preacher Dr. Abbott succeeded Henry Ward Beecher at Plymouth Church in Brooklyn; as an editor, for forty-six years, chief of the staff of the *Outlook*, he was a useful and influential citizen, "who stood for all that was finest and for all that was most effective in American public life." The two selections included here were taken from "Silhouettes of My Contemporaries."

Alice Freeman Palmer—Teacher . . XXIV, 32
P. T. Barnum—Showman . . . . XIII, 283
Books in the Home . . . . . XXV, 33

ADAMS, FRANKLIN PIERCE ("F.P.A.") *American* 1881–

Journalist, "colyumnist," and author of verses and burlesques. Among his volumes are "Tobogganing on Parnassus," "Weights and Measures," "So There!" and "Something Else Again."

Us Poets . . . . . XII, 307

ADDISON, JOSEPH *English* 1672–1719

A statesman too shy to debate in the House of Commons, Addison nevertheless wielded great influence through his political essays. Of his essays contributed to the *Tatler*, the *Spectator*, and the *Guardian* (edited by his friend, Richard Steele), those of the Sir Roger de Coverley series in which he ridicules the social follies of the age are most famous.

A Sunday at Sir Roger's . . . . . IX, 7
The Voice of the Heavens . . . . . IX, 1

ADE, GEORGE *American* 1866–

Humorist, dramatist, journalist, and author of the famous modern fables collected in "Fables in Slang," "Hand-Made Fables," and other volumes.

The Fable of the Preacher Who Flew His Kite VIII, 185

ÆSCHYLUS *Greek* 525 B. C.–456 B. C.

Generally considered the greatest of Greek tragic poets. Only seven of his plays are extant, among them "The Persians," "The Seven against Thebes," and the Orestean trilogy. The plays are especially notable for the beautiful lyric poetry of the choruses.

The Complaint of Prometheus . . . XIX, 237

ALCOTT, LOUISA MAY *American* 1832–88

It is interesting that one whose work for adults was only mediocre should have written America's classic *par excellence* for girls, "Little Women." The story is drawn largely from the family life in old Concord of the author and her sisters and was begun somewhat reluctantly at the request of a publisher who wanted a book for girls. Afterward the publisher demanded other volumes and "Little Men," "Jo's Boys," "Under the Lilacs," etc., followed with nearly as great success.

Autobiography . . . . . XXII, 296

ALDERMAN, EDWIN *American* 1861–

One of the leading educators of the South, Doctor Alderman is easily recognized as the foremost of her orators. The "Memorial Address" from which selections were made for the University Library, was delivered before a joint session of the houses of Congress in December, 1924.

A Memorial Address . . . . XXIV, 239

ALLEN, JAMES LANE *American* 1849–1925

Mr. Allen is the author of "The Choir Invisible," "A Kentucky Cardinal," "Flute and Violin," and other books with his native state for a background.

The School . . . . . V, 64

ALLINGHAM, WILLIAM *Irish* 1824–89

The author of more than eighteen books of poetry, Allingham is chiefly remembered to-day for "The Fairies."

The Fairies . . . . . VI, 36

AMUNDSEN, ROALD *Norwegian* 1872–

After receiving a public-school education, Amundsen became a sailor. In 1911, as leader of the Norwegian Polar Expedition, he reached the South Pole, the first who ever performed this feat.

At the South Pole . . . . . VII, 120

ANACREON *Greek* *c.* 560(?) B. C.—*c.* 478 B. C.

Highly convivial odes on love and wine are called Anacreonatic because Anacreon was one of the first to excel in this form of art. His death was appropriate to his calling. According to Pliny, he died at the age of eighty-five, choked by a grape.

Spring . . . . . IX, 18

ANGELO BUONAROTTI, MICHAEL *Italian* 1475–1564

One of the greatest sculptors and painters of all times, Michael Angelo is known especially for his work in the Sistine Chapel and the Vatican. His poetry is not so famous but many of his sonnets have survived to the present day.

If It Be True . . . . . XIV, 36
The Might of One Fair Face . . . XIV, 36

ANONYMOUS

The Bonny Earl of Murray . . . . II, 99
The Wearin' o' the Green . . . . . VI, 27

ARCHER, WILLIAM *English* 1856–1924

More than any one else Archer was responsible for introducing the work of Ibsen to English-speaking people. As translator, author, playwright, and critic, he was for many years an influential figure in the literary and dramatic world.

The Great Stupidity . . . . . XVII, 242

ARISTOPHANES *Greek* 444 B. C.–380 B. C.

As the greatest comic poet and dramatist of antiquity, Aristophanes exercised a satirical censorship on the public

life of Greece. Of the comedies ascribed to him, eleven are extant, including "The Clouds," "The Wasps," and "The Frogs." He is surprisingly modern in spirit, and many of his quips have not lost their zest in spite of twenty-three centuries of constant use.

Chorus of Women . . . . . XIX, 242

ARISTOTLE *Greek* 384–22 B. C.

Aristotle was a pupil of Plato and a teacher of Alexander the Great. He founded the Lyceum in Athens, and wrote many books on metaphysical and natural science, ethics, logic, and rhetoric. These were the textbooks of the classical schools, but recent times have replaced the Aristotelian method of deductive reasoning with the Baconian idea of experimentation.

Tragedy . . . . . XIX, 37

ARNOLD, MATTHEW *English* 1822–88

Educated at Rugby, where his father, Thomas Arnold, was the headmaster, and at Oxford, Matthew Arnold later became professor of poetry at Oxford. Through his critical works, "he did more," says Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, "to inculcate in the minds of English-speaking people a love for Literature for the sake of itself than any other man living or dead." Among his poems, "Sohrab and Rustum," "The Scholar Gipsy," "Thyrsis," and "The Forsaken Merman" deserve especial praise. His prose work, which is what Doctor Egan had in mind, includes "Culture and Anarchy" in which is found the "sweetness and light" theory and "Essays in Criticism."

Dover Beach . . . . . XXII, 329
The Forsaken Merman . . . . XVIII, 221
Growing Old . . . . . XVI, 56
Philomela . . . . . IX, 23
Sweetness and Light . . . . . XVI, 217

ARTHUR, SIR GEORGE *English* 1860–

Author of "The Life of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum," "The Life of Lord Wolseley," "Sarah Bernhardt"; editor of "The Letters of Lord and Lady Wolseley."

Sarah Bernhardt . . . . . XV, 61

AURELIUS ANTONINUS, MARCUS *Roman* 121–180

Marcus Aurelius was adopted and educated with great care by Antoninus Pius, afterward emperor, and trained in

the Stoic school to avoid luxury. He succeeded Antoninus Pius, and as emperor became famous for wisdom and virtue. His philosophy is contained in his "Meditations."

Selections from the "Meditations" . VIII, 96

AUSTEN, JANE *English* 1775–1817

Macaulay called Miss Austen "the Shakespeare of Prose," Sir Walter Scott paid tribute to her "exquisite touch," William Dean Howells called her "the most artistic of English novelists," and Professor Phelps has said that "Pride and Prejudice" is the best novel ever written by a woman. She was never two hundred miles away from her home and she died when she was forty-two, yet she has become the standard by which all other English women novelists are measured. Her books were published anonymously. Besides "Pride and Prejudice," "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," and "Mansfield Park" are recommended. The selection here is from "Pride and Prejudice."

Mr. Collins Proposes. . . . . XXIII, 324

AYTOUN, WILLIAM EDMONSTOUNE *Scottish* 1813–65

Author of "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," written in imitation of Macaulay and of other spirited ballads.

The Execution of Montrose . . . . II, 100

BACON, FRANCIS *English* 1561–1626

Bacon was the first of the great experimental philosophers. He wished to create a new school in opposition to the Aristotelian methods of deductive reasoning, based upon the fact that all knowledge comes from experiment or experience. His essays are among the most widely quoted of English books.

Of Friendship . . . . . III, 103
Of Gardens . . . . . I, 318
Of Love . . . . . III, 99
Of Marriage and Single Life . . . III, 101
Of Travel . . . . . XXIV, 115

BAKER, KARLE WILSON *American* 1878–

Mrs. Baker's first work was published under the name of Charlotte Wilson. Her volumes of poetry are "Blue Smoke" and "Burning Bush."

Let Me Grow Lovely . . . . . XVI, 57
Rondel for September . . . . . XVII, v

BALZAC, HONORÉ DE *French* 1799–1850

"The greatest of French realistic novelists." After acceding to his father's desires for three years in the matter of gaining practical experience in law, Balzac abandoned it for literature. His funds were promptly shut off, and he was left to do what he could in a garret in Paris where his habits of work were fairly regular in that he generally started writing at midnight and continued until almost any hour of the following day, sometimes staying at it steadily for sixteen hours. It has been said that the whole of his work was always present in his mind from the time that he conceived the idea of "building it all into one huge structure—the '*Comédie Humaine*,'" an account of the manners, customs, virtues, and vices of French society in the 19th Century, involving two thousand characters. Out of the ninety-two titles, those most frequently read are "Père Goriot," "Eugénie Grandet," and "The Wild Ass's Skin." Two of the most celebrated short stories are listed below.

La Grande Bretèche . . . . . III, 296
A Passion in the Desert . . . . . X, 1

BARING, MAURICE *English* 1875–

As diplomat, journalist, correspondent, humorist, poet, and man of letters, Maurice Baring is distinguished for his wide culture and learning. He is the author of "The Puppet Show of Memory," "C," and several books of essays, poems, and burlesques.

A Luncheon-Party . . . . . VIII, 203

BARRIE, SIR JAMES MATTHEW *Scottish* 1860–

Barrie entered literature through the medium of journalism. His sketches of his early life in Kirriemuir made him one of the popular writers of the day. "Sentimental Tommy," a psychological study of the artistic temperament, is one of his most interesting novels, and although it is probable that "Tommy" was the result of Barrie's own introspective research, Robert Louis Stevenson identified himself at once with the hero. "Margaret Ogilvy" is a charmingly intimate picture of the life and death of Barrie's mother, and contains much autobiographical material. Since the beginning of the 20th Century, Barrie has devoted himself almost entirely to the drama. His first slight sketches were

soon followed by "The Admirable Crichton," "Quality Street," "Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire," "A Kiss for Cinderella," and many others. He is probably best known as the creator of "Peter Pan."

The Courting of T'Nowhead's Bell . IX, 185
A Tillyloss Scandal . . . . . XX, 149

BARRUS, CLARA *American* 1864–

From 1914 to 1921, Doctor Barrus lived with the family of John Burroughs and was his literary assistant. She was made his literary executor and official biographer. She is the author of "The Retreat of a Poet Naturalist" and "John Burroughs, Boy and Man."

Burroughs and Roosevelt . . . . XX, 276

BATES, KATHERINE LEE *American* 1859–

Miss Bates has found time in a busy academic career to write much good prose and poetry. One of her poems, "America the Beautiful," has been selected by the American Federation of Women's Clubs as its official hymn.

America the Beautiful . . . . . XI, 308

BEDDOES, THOMAS LOVELL *English* 1803–49

Dramatist, one of the first to recognize Shelley's poetic genius.

Dream-Pedlary . . . . . XII, v

BEEBE, WILLIAM *American* 1877–

Mr. Beebe was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and aside from expeditions into the wilds of many lands in quest of scientific information, he has made his home near that city. His writings are read by scientists and those who are not scientifically inclined alike, because they are accurate and readable. He is known chiefly as an ornithologist, and as such has been connected with the New York Zoölogical Society for many years. "Jungle Peace" has enjoyed wide popularity, and "Galapagos: World's End" and "Jungle Days" are almost as well known. The selection here is from "Jungle Peace."

With Army Ants "Somewhere" in the Jungle
X, 54

BEECHER, HENRY WARD *American* 1813-87

Mr. Beecher was not only a preacher and an orator, but a statesman and a writer although his writing was purely a by-product. He always claimed that he wrote "Norwood," his one novel, to prove that he could not have written "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the authorship of which had been attributed to him by persons sceptical of the ability of a woman to write an epoch-making book.

Deacon Marble . . . . . XV, 209

BELLOC, HILAIRE *English* 1870-

Rupert Brooke has called Belloc the greatest master of English prose since Dryden. Much of his best serious work is concerned with the period of the French Revolution. He has written thrillingly about many of its most important figures, Marie Antoinette and Robespierre among others.

Marie Antoinette's Childhood . . . XXI, 32

BENÉT, WILLIAM ROSE *American* 1886-

Mr. Benét is the author of several books of poetry, among which are "Merchants of Cathay," "The Falconer of God," and "Moons of Grandeur."

Tricksters . . . . . XVII, 106

BENNETT, HENRY *Irish* 1785-. (Date of death unknown)

St. Patrick . . . . . VI, 25

BENNETT, HENRY HOLCOMB *American* 1863-1924

A widely versatile man—journalist, poet, historian, draughtsman, painter, Mr. Bennett was the author of at least one immortal poem in "The Flag Goes By," which he composed during the Spanish-American War.

The Flag Goes By . . . . . XI, 307

"BILLINGS, JOSH" (HENRY WHEELER SHAW) *American* 1818-85

Shaw was born in Massachusetts, but went West and worked as a steamboatman and farm hand and as an auctioneer. He became famous through his humorous sketches for newspapers and through his lectures. He belongs to that characteristically American school of humor which includes "Bill Nye" and "Artemus Ward."

Natral and Unnatral Aristokrats . . VIII, 191

BLACKMORE, RICHARD DODDRIDGE *English* 1825–1900

Blackmore studied law at Oxford and practised until he lost his health and had to retire to the country. He was the author of many books but the only one that is remembered to-day s "Lorna Doone."

John Ridd Meets Lorna Doone . . . VI, 215

BLAKE, WILLIAM *English* 1757–1827

Blake's early mysticism, which is the dominant note of all his work both poetic and artistic, brought him many a beating in his youth from an outraged mother who objected to his encounters with the prophets and God in her orchard. His first book, "Poetical Sketches," excited the interest of the Lake poets, provoking Wordsworth to comment that it was "undoubtedly the production of insane genius, but there is something in the madness of this man that interests me more than the sanity of Lord Byron and Walter Scott." "Infant Lay," "Songs of Innocence," and "Songs of Experience" are remarkable, not only for their poetry, but for the illustrations with which he supplied them.

The Piper . . . . . XIV, v
The Tiger . . . . . XX, v

BLANCHAN, NELTJE *American* 1865–1918

Few Americans have done more to interest people in the outdoor world around them than this author of charming books about birds and flowers. Her volumes include "Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted," "Nature's Garden," "How to Attract the Birds," and "The American Flower Garden."

Home Life of Birds . . . . . VII, 237

BLUNT, WILFRID SCAWEN *English* 1840–1922

Poet and traveler, attaché to various British embassies in Europe, champion of the Boers and of the nationalist cause in Ireland, Blunt will be remembered as the author of "Quatrains of Youth," "Esther," and "The Love Sonnets of Proteus."

With Esther . . . . . XII, 247

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI *Italian* 1313–75

Boccacio's name at once brings to mind the "Decameron," which, like the work of his friend, Petrarch, is said to owe

its inspiration to a lady, in this case, Maria, natural daughter of King Robert of Anjou whom he immortalized as Fiametta. These "drummers' tales of the Middle Ages" have been used as a model by Chaucer, Tennyson, and other distinguished English poets.

The Falcon . . . . . IV, 51
Patient Griselda . . . . . XXIV, 101

BORROW, GEORGE *English* 1803–81

Borrow is one of those authors who was neglected in his lifetime to become famous after his death. In "Lavengro" and its sequel, "The Romany Rye," we have a queer sort of autobiography of a wandering student and philologist among gypsies. "No man's writing," says Theodore Watts, "can take you into the country as Borrow's can: it makes you feel the sunshine, see the meadows, smell the flowers, hear the skylark sing, and the grasshopper chirrup."

Lavengro . . . . . XIX, 72

BOSWELL, JAMES *Scottish* 1740–95

Boswell's adoration of Doctor Johnson led to his taking minute notes on the great man's daily life which he fashioned into a biography without parallel. "Boswell is the first of biographers," says Macaulay. "He has no second."

The Life of Dr. Johnson. . . . . VI, 158

BRAITHWAITE, WILLIAM STANLEY *American* 1878–

Mr. Braithwaite is widely known as a reviewer of poetry and an anthologist as well as the author of "Lyrics of Life and Love" and "The House of Falling Leaves."

Sic Vita . . . . . IV, 102

BRANCH, ANNA HEMPSTEAD *American*

Author of "Rose of the Wind," "The Shoes That Danced," and "The Heart of the Road."

Songs for My Mother . . . . . IX, 228

BRONTË, CHARLOTTE *English* 1816–55

Seldom have three shy, reserved girls awakened more critical comment and interest than the Brontë sisters, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne. Much has been written of their lives and characters, but their best biographies are to be found in their novels. After an unsuccessful venture into

poetry with her two sisters, the eldest of the trio, Charlotte, disposed of "Jane Eyre" to the same publishers who had just refused her first novel, "The Professor," for no other reason than its brevity. The outspokenness of "Jane Eyre" in an age of reserve at once aroused a swarm of critics, there was much eager speculation about the author, "Currer Bell" and the lonely girl was brought into a circle of congenial and admiring friends which included Thackeray, G. H. Lewes, and Mrs. Gaskell, who later wrote her biography.

Autobiography . . . . . VI, 319

BRONTË, EMILY *English* 1818–48

"Last Lines" is considered by some critics the greatest verse ever written by an Englishwoman. "Wuthering Heights" was one of Swinburne's favorite books, and Miss Brontë herself has been called the most striking woman genius of the 19th Century. All of the Brontës were endowed with high imaginative and literary gifts, and the story of their strange remote life is one of the most interesting in the annals of English letters.

Last Lines . . . . . VI, 333
My Lady's Grave . . . . . VI, 330
Remembrance . . . . . VI, 331
Stanzas . . . . . VI, 332

BROOKE, RUPERT *English* 1887–1915

When the European war began, Brooke wished to go to France and help with the crops but later accepted a commission in the English army and fought in France and Greece. He contracted blood poisoning in the island of Scyros and was nursed on board a French hospital ship where he died. He was one of the most gifted of the "War Poets."

Dust . . . . . XXII, 55
The Soldier . . . . . XXI, 234

BROWN, CHARLES FRANCIS (*See* ARTEMUS WARD)

BROWN, THOMAS EDWARD *English* 1830–97

Brown was born on the Isle of Man and most of his poetry was written in an Anglo-Manx dialect.

My Garden . . . . . I, 329

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS *English* 1605–82

Famous for his encyclopedic learning, Sir Thomas Browne was sought out by people all over the world for advice on all sorts of subjects. His two most celebrated books are "Religio Medici," which John Burroughs called "a rare specimen of vital, flexible, imaginative writing," and "Hydriotaphia, or Urn Burial," which by many critics is considered superior to its predecessor. Browne's books are as distinguished for the beautiful melody of the author's style as for their subject matter.

Religio Medici . . . . . XX, 14

BROWNING, ELIZABETH BARRETT *English* 1806–61

With the publication of her two volumes of poems in 1844, Elizabeth Barrett was hailed as the greatest woman poet of her time. Browning acknowledged his pleasure in them in the first letter of the series in which the chronicle of their courtship is preserved. Their attraction for each other was immediate, and the story of their sixteen years of married life is as happy a one as there is on record.

The Cry of the Children . . . . . V, 151
A Man's Requirements . . . . . XII, 329
Mother and Poet . . . . . V, 146
Sonnets from the Portuguese . . . . V, 139

BROWNING, ROBERT *English* 1812–89

For a number of years, Browning was known, in spite of his poetry, simply as "the man who married Elizabeth Barrett," but later criticism has ranked him next to the very greatest masters. Amateur readers have been frightened away by tales of his obscurity, but no one should have difficulty with his shorter poems, "Saul," "The Last Ride Together," "Rabbi Ben Ezra," and others, and the reader who has enjoyed them is ready for "The Ring and the Book," "Pippa Passes," etc. "No English poet," said Hamilton Wright Mabie, "ever demanded more of his readers, and none has ever had more to give them."

Home-Thoughts, from Abroad . . . . VII, v
Love Among the Ruins . . . . . XII, 253
My Star . . . . . XII, 251
Rabbi Ben Ezra . . . . . XVI, 326
Saul . . . . . IX, 122

BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN *American* 1794–1878

Bryant began writing in such a singularly barren period in American literature that when his verses first appeared there was some difficulty in convincing the public that they were done on this side of the Atlantic. He was one of the first to record in poetry his love of nature—American nature.

The Battlefield . . . . . X, 302
The Death of the Flowers . . . . VII, 35
To the Fringed Gentian . . . . VII, 31
Robert of Lincoln . . . . . IX, 25
Song of Marion's Men . . . . . I, 293

BUNYAN, JOHN *English* 1628–88

Bunyan was detained in prison for twelve years as a promoter of seditious assemblies and while there wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress" and other books which were joyfully received in Puritan circles where novels were strictly forbidden. Next to the Bible "The Pilgrim's Progress" has been read more than any other book written in English.

The Pilgrim's Progress . . . . . XVI, 300

BURGESS, GELETT *American* 1866–

As the creator of the Goops and the author of "The Purple Cow" and many other lively bits of prose and verse, Mr. Burgess is a humorist enjoyed alike by adults and children.

The Lazy Roof . . . . . II, 336
The Purple Cow . . . . . II, 336

BUNNER, HENRY CUYLER *American* 1855–96

Bunner turned from clerking in an importing house to journalism, in which he distinguished himself sufficiently to be made an associate editor of *Puck*. He is the author of some delightful lyrics, a novel, "The Midge," and short stories in which he shows the influence of de Maupassant.

The Love Letters of Smith . . . . . XV, 46

BURKE, EDMUND *Irish* 1729–97

Among the causes championed by Burke while a member of the English Parliament were opposition of commercial restrictions against the American colonies, the repeal of the Stamp Act, the freedom of the press, the abolition of the punishment of the pillory and other brutalities of the law, the removal of trade restrictions with Ireland, the relief of Scot-

tish and Irish Catholics, and the impeachment of Warren Hastings for cruelty in India. He was one of the most celebrated orators of all time.

On Conciliation with the American Colonies
XXII, 145

BURNS, ROBERT *Scottish* 1759–96

Called "the glory and reproach of Scotland," Robert Burns is one of the best loved poets of the world. Having acquired a distaste for his father's occupation of farming, he bent all his endeavors toward literature. The success of his first volume of poems led him to abandon his plan of going to Jamaica to forget an unhappy love affair with Jean Armour, and go instead to Edinburgh where he became the fashion in literary and social circles. He attracted great attention with his satires attacking the self-righteousness and hypocrisy of the extreme Puritans of the Scottish Church, but the work for which he is remembered now, the work in which his genius reached its height, is his song-writing. In such poems as "The Cotter's Saturday Night," "Tam o' Shanter," and "The Jolly Beggars," he gives sympathetic and true pictures of rural Scotland in the 18th Century. A poet from the plow, "the flavor of the soil can be tasted in everything he wrote."

Autobiography . . . . . II, 167
Bannockburn . . . . . XII, 199
The Cotter's Saturday Night . . . XV, 303
For A' That and A' That . . . . . II, 187
Highland Mary . . . . . XVIII, 215
To a Mountain Daisy . . . . . VII, 27
Tam o' Shanter . . . . . XV, 311
Thou Lingering Star . . . . XVIII, 216

BURROUGHS, JOHN *American* 1837–1921

Burroughs came of pioneer stock and was brought up in the country. By many he is considered the foremost naturalist-author that America has yet produced, not excepting Thoreau and Muir. He was a friend of Whitman, Emerson, Edison, Henry Ford, and Theodore Roosevelt. His books include "Wake Robin," "Bird and Bough," "Locusts and Wild Honey," and "My Boyhood." His philosophy of life is shown in the poem listed here.

Waiting . . . . . XVI, 58

BURT, MAXWELL STRUTHERS *American* 1882–

Author of distinguished prose and poetry, his published volumes include "In the High Hills," "John o' May, and Other Stories," "Songs and Portraits," "The Interpreter's House" (a novel), and "The Diary of a Dude Wrangler."

Resurgam . . . . . IV, 95

BUTLER, ELLIS PARKER *American* 1869–

Mr. Butler is widely known as a humorist, and one of his sketches, "Pigs Is Pigs," has become an American classic.

Just Like a Cat . . . . . I, 120

BUTLER, SAMUEL *English* 1835–1902

Butler was a versatile genius—classical scholar, musician and composer, author, biologist, Shakespearean critic, and painter. After leaving Cambridge, he went to New Zealand, raised sheep for five years, and returned to England with an income. He is the author of "The Way of All Flesh," "Erewhon," "Erewhon Revisited," and "The Fair Haven," all of which are distinguished by a bitter and cynical philosophy. Neglected while he was alive, he has recently become the center of a cult of Butlerians.

Some Erewhonian Trials . . . . XX, 77

The Views of the Erewhonians Concerning Death XX, 87

BUTT, ARCHIBALD WILLINGHAM ("ARCHIE") *American* 1866–1912

Few lives lost on the *Titanic* were more regretted than that of this gallant gentleman, personal friend and aide of President Roosevelt and President Taft. His contribution to literature is in the letters he wrote to his mother, his sister-in-law, and his friends.

Roosevelt at Home . . . . . XIII, 40

BYNNER, WITTER *American* 1881–

Besides several books of verse Bynner is the author of a number of plays. He is also responsible for one of the most successful of modern literary hoaxes, "Spectra," a burlesque of modern poetry which at first was taken seriously. This was published under the pseudonym of Emanuel Morgan and was written in collaboration with Arthur Davison Ficke.

Sentence . . . . . XXII, 51

BYRON, LORD GEORGE GORDON NOEL *English* 1788–1824

"To be born lame—to be obliged to starve one's self in order to keep down one's fat—to pass one's childhood in the tantalising atmosphere of the aristocratically connected family—to pass it there in penury, and afterwards succeed to a poverty-struck peerage must needs have had an enormously disturbing and demoralising effect upon any character, unless the character were of a peculiarly heroic mould," writes Theodore Watts-Dunton. "But upon Byron in whom personal vanity and aristocratic prejudice were grotesquely combined with something of the *bourgeois* feeling about impecuniosity, its effect was disastrous—nearly ruinous." The history of his life has been compared often enough to his poetic masterpiece "Don Juan," which his own age thrilled to as autobiographical. With the publication of the first two cantos of "Childe Harold," Byron "woke to find himself famous." He excited the imagination because he was generally believed to be the most unhappy man in London. After his separation from his wife, he had good reason to be unhappy, for the adoring public upon which his vanity fed revolted and he was completely ostracized. At the outbreak of the Greek war of independence, he gave his sword and fortune to the cause of liberty, but before he reached the front, he died of a fever at Missolonghi.

The Destruction of Sennacherib . . . XIII, 235
The Isles of Greece . . . . . XIII, 236
Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte . . . . IV, 165
Ode on Venice . . . . . XVI, 120
On This Day I Complete My Thirty-sixth Year II, 122
The Prisoner of Chillon . . . . . XIII, 222
The Sea . . . . . XXII, 332

CABELL, JAMES BRANCH *American* 1879–

Louis Untermeyer speaks of "that gem-studded ivory tower in which Cabell lives and escapes the modern world," and Asa Don Dickinson pronounces him "one of the half-dozen most interesting American writers of to-day." He is the author of "Jurgen," a delightful medieval fantasy, which has been made into a symphony by Deems Taylor. His other titles include "The Cream of the Jest," and "Beyond Life," a book of essays.

Porcelain Cups . . . . . XI, 3

CABLE, GEORGE WASHINGTON *American* 1844–

Mr. Cable writes with grace and humor of the life and manners in old New Orleans. His chief books are "Old Creole Days," "The Grandissimes," "Madame Delphine," and "Dr. Sevier."

"Posson Jone," . . . . . XXII, 1

CAMOENS, LUIS VAZ DE *Portuguese* *c.* 1524–80

Camoens is the greatest poet Portugal has produced. He developed the Portuguese lyric, and wrote sonnets, epigrams, and plays.

Blighted Love. . . . . XIV, 35

CAMPBELL, JOHN, Duke of Argyll *Canadian*

Canada (A National hymn). . . . . XIII, 1

CAMPBELL, THOMAS *Scottish* 1777–1844

Little of Campbell's work is remembered except his stirring battle lyrics, which rank with the best in the language.

Exile of Erin . . . . . VI, 28
Lord Ullin's Daughter . . . . . VIII, 329
Ye Mariners of England. . . . . XIV 199

CAMPBELL, WILFRED *Canadian* 1861–1918

Poet and dramatist, editor of "The Oxford Book of Canadian Verse," Mr. Campbell's volumes include "The Dread Voyage," "Lake Lyrics and Other Poems," and "Beyond the Hill of Dreams."

The Month of Ripeness . . . . . XV, v

CAMPION, THOMAS *English* 1567(?)–1620

Campion in his own age was considered more valuable as a physician than as a poet or musician, but later generations have remembered him for his poems, many of which he set to music of his own composition. He lived in the age of Ben Jonson and Sidney, and has been called, like them, "a connecting link between Elizabethans and Jacobeans."

Cherry-Ripe . . . . . III, 335

CANBY, HENRY SEIDEL *American* 1878–

The dictums of few modern critics are listened to with more respect than those of Henry Seidel Canby, editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature.*

Back to Nature . . . . . XXIV, 52
The Novelist of Pity . . . . . XI, 28

CAREW, THOMAS *English* 1595(?)–1645(?)

Carew, like all the courtiers of his time, used poetry as a polite accomplishment; but unlike many of his contemporaries, he actually possessed a lyric gift which preserved his work beyond the occasion which it commemorated.

Disdain Returned . . . . . I, 69
To His Inconstant Mistress . . . . I, 70

CARLYLE, JANE WELSH *Scottish* 1801–66

Mrs. Carlyle was known because of her beauty and wit as "the Flower of Haddington." After her marriage to Carlyle, they moved to her farm in Craigenputtock, where she found the solitude and privation almost unbearable. Carlyle was morose and inattentive when he was hard at work, and Mrs. Carlyle sought an outlet for her vivacious spirit in her letters to her friends.

Letters . . . . . II, 271

CARLYLE, THOMAS *Scottish* 1795–1881

Since "Sartor Resartus" is in the main autobiographical, we can learn from it much of Carlyle's unhappy early life. When he finished at the University of Edinburgh he tried teaching, but disinclination and ill health put a stop to this career. In 1821 he met Jane Welsh, who became his wife. During the six lonely years which they spent on her farm at Craigenputtock, he did some of his best work, including the essays on Burns, Johnson, and Voltaire. After their removal to London he settled down to the writing of the "French Revolution," the first manuscript copy of which was destroyed through the carelessness of a servant of John Stuart Mill. To rewrite it cost time and energy which he could ill afford, but its appearance at last brought fame and income. "Rugged, mountainous, and volcanic," Walt Whitman said of him, "he was himself more of a French Revolution than any of his volumes."

Battle of Dunbar . . . . . II, 304

Essay on Biography . . . . . III, 61
The Flight to Varennes . . . . . XII, 119
The Hero as a Poet . . . . . XIV, 201
Labor . . . . . XVII, 6

CARMAN, BLISS *Canadian* 1861–

Carman first won recognition with "Low Tide on the Grand Pré." His best work is in the exuberant volumes which contain the "Songs from Vagabondia."

A Vagabond Song . . . . . XIX, v

CARPENTER, FRANK *American* 1855–1924

The author of "Carpenter's World Travels" spent nearly forty years of his life making journeys throughout the world, and traveled more than a half million miles. In addition to the twenty volumes of the "World Travels," he is the author of six geographical readers, more than four million copies of which have been used in the schools of the United States, and of three readers of commerce and industry, and an introduction to geography called "Around the World with the Children." He was a member of the Royal Geographical Society of England and of the American Geographic Society, and of many other organizations devoted to geography or literature or both.

In French Canada . . . . . XXIV, 118
Nanking, New and Old . . . . . XI, 136

"CARROLL, LEWIS" (CHARLES LUTWIDGE DODGSON)
English 1833–98

It is a bit startling to realize that the author of "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" was a mathematician of distinction. At Oxford he took mathematical and classical honors, and later became a lecturer on mathematics at his university and wrote books about Euclid and other scientific matters. He was ordained deacon, but never proceeded to priest's orders because he stammered. He was very shy, but not unsocial, and loved to be with children, for whom, besides the two books mentioned above, he wrote "Sylvie and Bruno" and "The Hunting of the Snark."

Father William . . . . . II, 328
Jabberwocky . . . . . II, 319

CARRYL, CHARLES E. *American* 1842–1920

This is the father of Guy Wetmore Carryl, with whom he should not be confused. He was a man of business, director of several railroads, and at the same time author of the only serious rival "Alice in Wonderland" has ever had, "Davy and the Goblin."

The Walloping Window Blind . . . . II, 321

CATHER, WILLA SIBERT *American* 1875–

Miss Cather has won applause both as a novelist and a poet. Her special province is the portrayal of farm life in the West, which she does with a sensitiveness which places her books—"My Antonia," "One of Ours" (a Pulitzer prize winner), "The Lost Lady," and "The Professor's House"—in the front rank of American novels.

"Grandmither, Think Not I Forget" . XXII, 41

CATULLUS, CAIUS VALERIUS *Roman* *c.* 87 B.C.–*c.* 54 B.C.

Catullus was a man of wealth who devoted himself to pleasure and the cultivation of poetry. He lived in Rome and was the friend of Cicero, Cæsar, and Cinna.

Elegy on Lesbia's Sparrow . . . . XIX, 246

CELLINI, BENVENUTO *Italian* 1500–71

Cellini was celebrated as an artist, sculptor, goldsmith, and engraver, but he is most famous for his autobiography, in which he tells with scandalous frankness the tale of his adventures in the swashbuckling days of the Italian Renaissance. The book was translated into German by Goethe. The best English version is that of J. A. Symonds.

The Making of the Perseus . . . . XXI, 1

CERVANTES, MIGUEL DE *Spanish* 1547–1616

While he was in prison for debt Cervantes wrote a galloping romance in ridicule of the popular novels of the day, with a half-mad knight for a hero, and laughed knight-errantry out of fashion. "Don Quixote" is not only a national but a world classic.

Adventures of Don Quixote . . . XIX, 196

CHATRIAN, ALEXANDRE (*See* ÉMILE ERCKMANN)

CHATTERTON, THOMAS *English* 1752–70

After going from publisher to publisher in London Chatterton's efforts to earn a living with his writings failed. Starving and penniless, he locked himself in his garret and swallowed poison. Of his death F. H. Groome says: "Had Shakespeare died, or Milton in his eighteenth year or even Keats, the world had never heard of their existence. But he, a lad, with chances vastly less than theirs, had by then written his name so high in Fame's temple that purblind pilgrims must accept his achievement on hearsay."

Minstrel's Song . . . . . XVI, 175

CHAUCER, GEOFFREY *English* 1340–1400

"The Father of English Poetry." The chief difficulty in the way of reading Chaucer to-day is the old spelling which makes even the most familiar words look strange. For those who have never studied early English, the "Modern Readers' Chaucer" published by the Macmillan Company is recommended. His most famous work is the "Canterbury Tales," which William Godwin placed second only to the plays of Shakespeare.

Morning in May . . . . . IX, 17

CHEKOV, ANTON *Russian* 1869–1914

Chekov was the son of a liberated slave. He studied medicine at the Moscow University but preferred literature as a vocation. He is the author of many short stories and plays which have been given high literary rating, among which are "The Cherry Orchard," "The Three Sisters," "Uncle Vanya," and "In the Ravine."

The Bet . . . . . X, 261

CHESTERFIELD, LORD (PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, EARL OF CHESTERFIELD) *English* 1694–1773

An accomplished letter writer, courtier, orator, politician, and man of fashion, Lord Chesterfield was an oracle of taste in the 18th Century and a favorite of George II. He was an intimate of Pope, Swift, Voltaire, and Doctor Johnson, who quarreled with him over his attitude toward the famous "Dictionary." His correspondence has been published, the most noteworthy part of it being the letters to his son, whom he instructs in morals and manners.

Extracts from Lord Chesterfield's Letters to His Son . . . . . VI, 193

CLEMENCEAU, GEORGES *French* 1841–

Clemenceau is so well known as a statesman that it is hard to think of him as an author of pungency, charm, and biting wit. Besides his plays, he is the author of a volume of short stories which was published in America under the title, "Surprises of Life."

Simon, Son of Simon . . . . . XVIII, 242

CLEMENS, SAMUEL L. ("MARK TWAIN") *American* 1835–1910

All his life was "copy" to Clemens—even his pen-name "Mark Twain" owes its existence to his early days on the Mississippi when he heard the boatswain's call. Born in an obscure town in Missouri, his childhood passed in much the manner of his own immortal characters, Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. Then, after job-work as a printer, a season or two as a pilot, he became a journalist in San Francisco. His first sensational success was with "The Jumping Frog," which appeared in 1867. All of his books are flavored with a dry, poignant humor—even those in which, like "Joan of Arc," pathos is the dominant note.

Colonel Mulberry Sellers . . . . VIII, 113
The Notorious Jumping Frog of Calaveras County VIII, 104

CLIFFORD, SIR HUGH *English* 1866–

Sir Hugh Clifford has the reputation of knowing more about the Malayan people than any one else in the world. He is the author of a Malay translation of the penal code and joint author of a Malayan Dictionary. Among his books of short stories are "The Further Side of Silence" and "Malayan Monochromes."

The Âmok of Dâto Kâya Bîji Dĕrja . IV, 221

CLOUGH, ARTHUR HUGH *English* 1819–61

Clough's name is inseparably connected with that of his friend, Matthew Arnold, who, upon Clough's death, wrote "Thyrsis," an elegy almost equal to Milton's "Lycidas" and Shelley's "Adonais." Clough's own poetry is fine enough, however, to need nothing else to insure the remembrance of his name for many years to come.

Say Not the Struggle Nought Availeth IV, 105

COLERIDGE, HARTLEY *English* 1796–1849

The eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Hartley was brought up in the family of Robert Southey after the separation of his parents and had his mind cultivated in the society of Wordsworth and Southey. He grew up to write remarkable poetry and Gosse speaks of his "pure talent."

Prayer . . . . . IV, 97

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR *English* 1772–1834

In 1798, anonymous and unheralded, appeared a book destined to change the whole current of English poetry, the famous "Lyrical Ballads" of Wordsworth and Coleridge. The opening poem was "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," "All that he did excellently," says Stopford Brooke, "might be bound up in twenty pages, but it should be bound in pure gold." His was a life of magnificent fragments. Two of his three greatest poems, ("The Ancient Mariner" was one) "Christabel" and "Kubla Khan," are unfinished. He was a brilliant talker and as a critic laid the foundations of modern Shakespearean criticism, and gave some fundamental principles for literary criticism in general in "Biographia Literaria."

Answer to a Child's Question . . . . IX, 20
Biographia Literaria (Selected) . . . XX, 97
The Rime of the Ancient Mariner . . . XX, 99

COLLINS, WILLIAM *English* 1721–59

To-day the critics have proclaimed Collins the only great English lyrist of the 18th Century, yet during his lifetime his poetry failed to command attention and he died in utter obscurity.

Ode Written in 1745 . . . . . X, 300

COLUM, PADRAIC *Irish* 1881– .

Colum belongs with Synge in his dramatization of the realities of the rural life of Ireland, and has, as Ernest Boyd says, "the right to be considered the most original of our folk-dramatists." Although, as a founder of the Irish National Theater, his interest seems to be primarily in the drama, he has written some excellent poetry, and published a book of verse called "Wild Earth," as well as some charming stories for children.

An Old Woman of the Roads . . XVII, 100

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER *Italian* 1446–1506

Columbus kept a journal in which he recorded the events of his voyage and forwarded it to Ferdinand and Isabella. The journal itself was lost, but, fortunately, the Spanish historian, Las Casas (1474–1566), had access to it. The long quotation given here is taken from Las Casas, and is in the exact words (translated) of Columbus.

Columbus's Own Story . . . . . XIX, 253

CONE, HELEN GRAY *American* 1859—

Miss Cone is known as a professor of English and the author of several books of verse including "Obreon and Puck," "Verses Grave and Gay," "The Ride to the Lady," "Sweethearts," "Soldiers of Light," etc.

The Ride to the Lady . . . . . XVII, 97

CONFUCIUS *Chinese* 550 B. C.–478 B. C.

The most illustrious of Chinese philosophers, distinguished for his politeness and obedience, Confucius has for centuries been honored for his wisdom. He was a mandarin of the Kingdom of Loo and occupied many public offices until the King of Loo found his ideals too high and forced him to retire from office. He spent the remainder of his life in travel and study, attended by his disciples.

Sayings . . . . . IV, 48

CONRAD, JOSEPH *Polish* 1857–1924

It is early to establish a verdict, but it seems fairly safe to say that Conrad's is one of the names that will endure. The strangest fact in the life of this great master of letters is that he never heard a word of the language in which he wrote until after he was twenty-one. The first part of his manhood was spent at sea, largely in Eastern waters, and the scene of his first book, "Almayer's Folly," was laid in the Malayan Archipelago. For many years after its publication he was appreciated by only the elect, but before his death he enjoyed a popularity exceeded by few of his contemporaries. Those who are unfamiliar with his work are urged to begin with "Youth," "The Nigger of the *Narcissus*," "Lord Jim," "Typhoon," "Victory," or "Chance."

Autobiography . . . . . XXI, 163
The Lagoon . . . . . I, 247
Preface to "The Nigger of the *Narcissus*" I, 268
Youth . . . . . XVI, 1

COOPER, JAMES FENIMORE *American* 1789–1851

"The American Scott." Cooper's novels of early American life, like "The Spy," "The Deerslayer," and "The Last of the Mohicans" were enough to make him famous even if he had not written excellent sea stories. The best of these are "The Pilot" and "The Red Rover." The selection here is from "The Last of the Mohicans."

The Fight in the Island Cave . . . XVII, 295

COWPER, WILLIAM *English* 1731–1800

Cowper was a poet following the traditional classic manner in the age which produced two such erratic geniuses as William Blake and Robert Burns.

"I Am Monarch of All I Survey" . . . III, 1

CRANE, STEPHEN *American* 1870–1900

Battered and tossed about during his all too brief life, Crane has since been recognized as a genius. He is the author of one of the best war stories ever written, "The Red Badge of Courage.

A Man and Some Others . . . . . III, 3

CROSS, MARIAN EVANS (*See* GEORGE ELIOT)

CUNNINGHAM, ALLAN *Scottish* 1784–1842

Burns served as an inspiration for Cunningham, and it is probable that the younger poet heard him read many of his poems in the Burns' cottage, where he used to visit him.

A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea . . XXII, 324

DANA, RICHARD HENRY *American* 1815–82

Charles Dickens calls "Two Years Before the Mast" "about the best sea book in the English tongue." It is the log of a voyage around the Horn in 1837.

Two Years Before the Mast . . XVIII, 155

DANIEL, SAMUEL *English* 1562–1619

Daniel's work was performed at Court with such success that he was made Master of the Revels. Coleridge commends his style and language.

Love Is a Sickness . . . . . III, 327

D'ANNUNZIO, GABRIELE *Italian* 1864–

D'Annunzio is known as a poet, novelist, dramatist, and soldier. His best-known play is "Gioconda." His best-known novel is "The Flame of Life" in which he tells the story of his attachment for Eleonora Duse.

Gioconda . . . . . II, 237

DANTE, ALIGHIERI *Italian* 1265-1321

Dante is one of the great poets of all time and his story of a vision of heaven and hell in "The Divine Comedy" is one of the few imperishable books the world has known. The "Commedia" (the adjective "divine" was not applied to it by Dante himself, but by his editors) was written while he was a political exile from his native city of Florence. Scarcely less famous is his "Vita Nuova," in which he celebrates his ideal love for Beatrice, the Florentine lady whom he saw first when he was but nine years old and only once or twice thereafter, but worshiped all the rest of his life. One of the best translations of the "Divine Comedy" is by Longfellow. Dante Gabriel Rossetti's translation of the "Vita Nuova" is a beautiful interpretation of the latter book.

Beatrice . . . . . XVI, 291
Francesca da Rimini . . . . . XVI, 286

DARGAN, OLIVE TILFORD *American*

Author of "Semiramis and Other Plays," "Path Flower and Other Poems," and other volumes.

"There's Rosemary" . . . . . XVII, 105

DARWIN, CHARLES *English* 1809–82

Darwin, like many another young man of his time, was sent to college to prepare for the ministry. His interest, however, seemed toward science, and when he had the opportunity of accompanying other scientists on a five-year cruise through tropical seas, he grasped it. His life was one of long patient work, perhaps the "most fruitful, most inspiring in the annals of modern science." His best-known writings are "On the Origin of the Species by Means of Natural Selection" and "The Descent of Man."

Autobiography . . . . . XIX, 262

DAUDET, ALPHONSE *French* 1840–97

This delightful satirist began his literary work with a book of short stories and became famous as a master of this means

of expression. As a novelist, he became known as the French Dickens. The novels were a result of his own life in Provence among a people noted for "their riotous imaginative boastfulness, and habit of hyperbole."

The Last Class . . . . . IX, 301
The Siege of Berlin . . . . . IX, 292

DAVIS, FANNIE STEARNS (MRS. AUGUSTUS MCKINSTRY GIFFORD) *American* 1884–

A contributor of verse to contemporary magazines, the author of "Myself and I" and "Crack o' Dawn."

Souls . . . . . XXII, 44

DAVIS, RICHARD HARDING *American* 1864–1916

Richard Harding Davis was the *beau ideal* of the literary men of his generation. He was the author of many books, one of the most celebrated being "Captain Macklin" of which Sergeant York, the sometime "Mulvaney of the American Army," was the hero.

A Charmed Life . . . . . VIII, 56

DE LA MARE, WALTER *English* 1873–

One would never guess from Mr. de la Mare's lyrics that for nearly twenty years he worked as an employee in the English branch of the American Standard Oil Company, for he has made a "shadowy world of his own out of which he sends his poems like shy messengers." A poet of overtones and undertones set to the most delicate music of verse, he has written some charming poetry for and about children. He is also the author of several novels, among them "The Memoirs of a Midget," which are remarkable for their careful analysis of personality.

The Listeners . . . . . XVII, 104

DEFOE, DANIEL *English* 1661–1731

Defoe is the author of the first great English novel, "Robinson Crusoe," a book which for two hundred years has delighted successive generations of young people. He was a very prolific writer, and much of what he did has (deservedly) been thrust aside, but "A Journal of the Plague Year" and "Moll Flanders" still have enthusiastic readers.

The Castaway . . . . . VI, 69

DEKKER, THOMAS *English* 1570–1641

Dramatist, the "Dickens of the Elizabethan period."

The Happy Heart . . . . . XXII, v

DENNIS, CHARLES HENRY *American* 1860–

As a journalist who was intimately associated with Eugene Field during his Chicago days, Mr. Dennis was especially qualified to write "Eugene Field's Creative Years."

A Poet Finds Himself . . . . . XVII, 134

SAMUEL DERIEUX, *American* 1881–1922

"A man writes best of what he loves," says Samuel Derieux, and this explains why he wrote so well of hunting dogs and the out of doors in "Frank of Freedom Hill" and "Animal Personalities."

The Trial in Tom Belcher's Store . . . X, 272

DICKENS, CHARLES *English* 1812–70

In an age when the novel with a purpose was already beginning to have a bad odor, Dickens's work appeared, "making charity and good feeling a religion," and has gone on doing just that ever since. Christmas has been a happier time since he wrote "A Christmas Carol" and "millions of money have flowed from the coffers of the rich for the benefit of the poor because of his books." His best novel is "David Copperfield," but there are others, "Bleak House," "Nicholas Nickleby," and "Oliver Twist," and "A Tale of Two Cities," which no one can afford to miss. The true Dickensian, as a rule, prefers to all others "Edwin Drood," the fascinating, insoluble novel which he left unfinished at his death.

Autobiography . . . . . III, 114
A Child's Dream of a Star . . . . III, 123
Dr. Manette's Manuscript . . . . XIII, 300
The Ivy Green . . . . . II, v

DICKINSON, EMILY *American* 1830–86

Emily Dickinson herself humorously limited her companions to three in a letter to Thomas W. Higginson: "Hills, sir, and the sundown, and a dog large as myself." It is small wonder that a poet who literally spent years without leaving her father's grounds should have written verse that is as removed from life as the sunset. Essentially she was a mystic concerned not with the present or future, but with things timeless—Life, Love, Nature, Eternity.

"Heart, We Will Forget Him" . . VIII, 219
"Our Share of Night to Bear" . . XVIII, 219

DICKINSON, GOLDSWORTHY LOWES *English*

"Much of his writing belongs rather to history or philosophy by its content," say Manly and Ricket, "but by virtue of its clear beauty of style it may be classed as literature also." Author of "The Greek View of Life," "A Modern Symposium," "Appearances," and "The Magic Flute."

The Greek View of Art. . . . . XIII, 177

DOBSON, HENRY AUSTIN *English* 1840–1921

Dobson's poetry has much of the light touch and cleverness of the old French verse whose form he imitated in his rondel, rondeau, triolet, chant royal, and villanelle.

My Books . . . . . XVII, 13

DONNE, JOHN *English* 1573–1631

The foremost of the metaphysical poets, Donne is the most influential of them all, and that despite the fact that his poems were not published till two years after his death. As dean of St. Paul's he was a remarkable and convincing speaker "carrying some to heaven in holy raptures and enticing others to amend their life," but it is in his lyric writing both secular and sacred that his power is most evident.

The Dream . . . . . I, 73
The Will . . . . . XII, 331

"DOOLEY, MR." (FINLEY PETER DUNNE) *American* 1860–

The "Dooleys" made their first appearance during the Spanish-American War. The pungency of his wisdom has since made "Mr. Dooley" one of the most frequently quoted literary figures in America.

Avarice and Generosity . . . . XI, 161
The City as a Summer Resort . . XII, 309
On Expert Testimony . . . . . XII, 315
On Gold Seeking . . . . . XI, 153
Home Life of Geniuses . . . . XI, 147
Work and Sport . . . . . XI, 156

DOSTOEVSKY, FYODOR *Russian* 1821–81

For his connection with Revolutionary plots against the Tsar, Dostoevsky was sentenced to death. On the scaffold

the penalty was commuted to hard labor in Siberia, and after six years was lifted altogether and he was allowed to resume his literary work. His masterpiece is "Crime and Punishment." Other books are "The Brothers Karamazov," "The Idiot," and "Prison Life in Siberia."

The History of a Family . . . . XIX, 110

DOWSON, ERNEST *English* 1867–1900

Dowson is one of the chief of the minor poets. A shy and pathetic figure, he spent his life obscurely in London and Paris. He is the author of some excellent poetry, the most famous single title being "Non Sum Qualis Eram Bonæ Sub Regno Cynaræ" which contains the line, "I have been faithful to thee, Cynara, in my fashion."

Non Sum Qualis Eram Bonæ Sub Regno Cynaræ XVIII, 220

DOYLE, ARTHUR CONAN *English* 1859–

Conan Doyle is the creator of one of the best-known characters of modern fiction—Sherlock Holmes. He has written many books in which this famous detective appears, and in this particular form of literature he is at the present time without equal. He has also written some good historical novels of which "The White Company," "the adventures of free-lances fighting for fun and booty in the Middle Ages," is his masterpiece. He has lately been interested in spiritualism, and has published several books dealing with that subject.

The Adventure of the Dancing Men . . X, 101
Boswell's Johnson . . . . . XXI, 183

DRAKE, JOSEPH RODMAN *American* 1795–1820

Drake was associated with two other figures in his literary work—Fitz-Greene Halleck and Cooper, the novelist. With the former he contributed to the New York *Evening Post* an amusing series of verses which they signed "Croaker and Company." His conversations with Cooper as to the poetical uses of the American rivers "in the absence of historical associations, such as belong to the streams of the old world" resulted in his longest poem, "The Culprit Fay."

The American Flag . . . . . XI, 305
The Culprit Fay . . . . . XXI, 322

DRAYTON, MICHAEL *English* 1563–1631

Drayton is one of those who helped to give the sonnet its standard English form with his "Idea's Mirrour." His first poem, which was a metrical paraphrase of parts of the Scripture, was confiscated as sacrilegious. His last great sonnet, "Since There's No Help," was called by Rossetti as "almost the best in the language, if not quite."

"Since there's no help, come, let us kiss and part" III, 337

DRINKWATER, JOHN *English* 1882–

Drinkwater is chiefly known in America as the author of the play "Abraham Lincoln." He has published a number of books of poetry in which he preaches a philosophy of beauty by which we shall come to an understanding of spiritual values.

Birthright . . . . . XXII, 52

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM (of Hawthornden) *Scottish* 1585–1649

A friend of Ben Jonson's who deserves to be remembered, says Gosse, "among the constructors of melodious style."

To the Nightingale . . . . . IX, 25

DRUMMOND, WILLIAM HENRY *Canadian* 1854–1907

Johnnie Courteau . . . . . XIII, 10
Two Hundred Years Ago . . . . XIII, 6

DRYDEN, JOHN *English* 1631–1700

Saintsbury commends Dryden, not as our greatest poet—"far from it. But there is one point in which the superlatives may safely be applied to him. . . . He must be pronounced, without exception, the greatest craftsman in English letters." He is generally considered the father of English criticism. As a poet, Dickinson places him "first among the second rank."

Alexander's Feast; or the Power of Music XV, 158
A Song for St. Cecilia's Day, 1687 . XV, 156

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE *French* 1802–70

Dumas led an adventurous life, taking part in the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, traveling in Russia, Algiers, and Spain, and finally joining Garibaldi in Sicily. A student of law, he preferred literature, and during his lifetime, with

the help of his collaborators, produced under his own name some twelve hundred volumes. Out of these, two remain favorites and one of them, "The Three Musketeers" is probably the best-known novel in the world. The other is "The Count of Monte Cristo." The selection here is from "The Three Musketeers."

The Shoulder of Athos, the Baldric of Porthos, and the Handkerchief of Aramis . . . . XIV, 97

DUNNE, FINLEY PETER (*See* "MR. DOOLEY")

DUNSANY, LORD (EDWARD J. M. D. PLUNKETT) *Irish* 1878–

Lord Dunsany's life has been full of action. He has seen service in two wars and was with the Tenth (Irish) Division at Gallipoli. Prose writer and dramatist, he is essentially a poet and as such wishes to be considered. His work is not national, but has a dream-like quality which belongs to no particular place.

A Night at an Inn . . . . . I, 103
Songs from an Evil Wood . . . . XXI, 240

DWIGHT, HARRISON GRISWOLD *American* 1875–

Mr. Dwight was born in Constantinople in 1875 and resumed his New England birthright in 1879. After leaving Amherst he spent four years in Italy as consular clerk and correspondent of the Chicago *Record-Herald*. The greater part of the time between 1906 and 1914 was spent in the Near East; and there is no one who can write with equal understanding and charm of life in this quarter of the world. His titles include "Stamboul Nights" (from which "In the Pasha's Garden" is taken), "Constantinople," "The Emperor of Elam," and "Persian Miniatures."

In the Pasha's Garden . . . . . I, 75

DYER, SIR EDWARD *English* 1550–1607

Poet whose patron was Elizabeth's favorite, the Earl of Leicester.

My Minde to Me a Kingdom Is . . XVI, V .

EGAN, MAURICE FRANCIS *American* 1852–1924

Besides many discriminating book reviews Doctor Egan is the author of several volumes, including "Everybody's St. Francis" and "Confessions of a Booklover."

Certain Novelists . . . . . XIV, 125

ELIOT, GEORGE (MARIAN EVANS LEWES CROSS) *English* 1819–80

As a novelist, George Eliot ranks with Dickens and Thackeray, and Sidney Lanier places her, because of "Adam Bede," above these two great contemporaries of hers. She did not begin creative writing until she was in her fortieth year, and then only through the encouragement of her friend, George Lewes. She began to publish anonymously, and for a long time, such was the vigor and strength of her style, people thought the new author was a man. Her finest novels are "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," "Middlemarch," and "Romola."

"O may I join the Choir Invisible!" XIX, 55
At the Rainbow . . . . . XIX, 56
Autobiography . . . . . XX, 124

"ELIZABETH"

The Enchanted April . . . . . VII, 52

ELLIOTT, JEAN *Scottish* 1727–1805

A Lament for Flodden . . . . . II, 108

EMERSON, RALPH WALDO *American* 1803–82

Of the "Buddha of the West" James Russell Lowell wrote, "There is no man living, to whom as a writer, so many of us feel and thankfully acknowledge so great an indebtedness for ennobling impulses." Emerson studied for the ministry, and served for a while as pastor of the Second Church in Boston, from which he resigned because he believed the day of formal religion was past. After his wife's death he went to Europe, where he met Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Landor, and began that long friendship with Carlyle which is preserved in their letters. He was the high priest of the New England school of transcendentalism, and "it is best to think of him as an inspired and inspiring seer. . . . His special gift was insight." His best essays are "Self-Reliance," "The American Scholar," and "Compensation."

Brahma . . . . . IV, 104
Concord Hymn . . . . . VII, 75
History . . . . . V, 158
The Rhodora . . . . . VII, 32
Self-Reliance . . . . . X, 173

ERCKMANN, ÉMILE (1822–99) and CHATRIAN, ALEXANDRE (1826–90) *Alsatian*

These two authors give interesting interpretations of Alsatian life and point of view in their novels. "The Conscript" has a simple-minded peasant hero, and like most of their other work is a protest against the horrors of war.

The Comet . . . . . XII, 38

EURIPIDES *Greek* 480 B. C.–406 B. C.

Euripides was a disciple of Socrates and a contemporary and rival of Sophocles. Of his plays, eighteen are still extant, including "The Trojan Women," "Medea," "Hippolytus," the "Bacchæ," and "Electra." In recent years people have come into a fuller appreciation of this poet because of the stirring translations which Professor Gilbert Murray has made of his plays.

Chorus from the *Hippolytus* . . . XIX, 241

FAIRLESS, MICHAEL (MARGARET FAIRLESS BARBER) *English* 1869–1901

This charming essayist lived in Sussex, where her two main interests were her books and her garden.

Out of the Shadow . . . . . XI, 265
The Roadmender . . . . . XII, 321

FERBER, EDNA *American* 1887–

Present even in her early stories, Miss Ferber's superb vitality has risen to a power equalled by few contemporary writers of fiction in such stories as "Home Girl" and "The Gay Old Dog," and such novels as "The Girls," "So Big," and "Show Boat." She began her career at the age of seventeen on a small-town paper in Wisconsin. Her first triumph was the creation of Emma McChesney

The Gay Old Dog . . . . . XIV, 1

FERVAL, CLAUDE (BARONNE MARGUERITE GALLÈNE AIMERY DE PIERREBOURG) *French* 1858–

Under her pen name of Claude Ferval, this popular writer of French romances has produced several striking historic novels. In "Un Double Amour" she gives vivid pictures of the intimate life of the famous de La Vallière, and her descriptions of the thrilling adventures of Cleopatra are

remarkable for both color and atmosphere. "L'Autre Amour" was crowned by the French Academy.

Cleopatra . . . . . V, 31

FIELD, EUGENE *American* 1850–95

During his lifetime, Field's humorous work enjoyed a popularity which has lasted to our own day, but his permanent claim to remembrance seems to lie in his poetry for children, which ranks with that of Stevenson in "A Child's Garden of Verses."

Dutch Lullaby . . . . . IX, 337
Little Boy Blue. *See* "A Poet Finds Himself," by Charles H. Dennis . . XVII, 134
The Little Peach . . . . . IX, 336

FIELDING, HENRY *English* 1707–54

"Tom Jones" is ranked as one of the greatest novels ever written along with "Don Quixote" by Cervantes and "Henry Esmond" by William Makepeace Thackeray. Coleridge called its plot one of the most perfect in the world, and Gibbon's prediction that the book "would outlive the Imperial Eagle of Austria" has already been realized. Fielding's first book, "Joseph Andrews," was written to satirize Richardson's tiresome romances. The political satire in his comedies caused the creation of the Lord Chamberlain's censorship of the drama in England.

Tom Jones . . . . . XII, 139

FITZGERALD, EDWARD *English* 1809–83

As translator of "The Rubaiyat" ("Quatrains") of Omar, the Tentmaker of Persia, Fitzgerald not only achieved immortality for himself, but, according to Swinburne, gave "Omar a place forever among the greatest of English poets."

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyám . . . XXI, 60

FLAUBERT, GUSTAVE *French* 1821–80

Flaubert's best-known work is "Madame Bovary," the story of a neurotic woman's search for romance, which took six years in the writing. All of his work is done with a care and precision which have greatly influenced subsequent authors, among others his pupil and godson, Guy de Maupassant. Other distinguished novels of Flaubert's are "Salammbô," a romance of ancient Carthage, and "The

Temptation of Saint Anthony." The selection here is from "Madame Bovary."

The Wedding of Madame Bovary . XXIII, 250

FLECKER, JAMES ELROY *English* 1884–1915

Flecker composed his first book to fit a title which suddenly occurred to him and took his fancy: "The Bridge of Fire." Much of his work bears a tinge of the East. His "Collected Poems" appeared with an interesting introduction by J. C. Squire in 1916.

The Ballad of Camden Town . . XXII, 54
The Dying Patriot . . . . . XXI, 242

FLETCHER, JOHN *English* 1579–1625

One of the Elizabethan playwrights, whose best work was done in collaboration with his friend, Francis Beaumont.

Hear, Ye Ladies . . . . . XII, 331
Love's Emblems . . . . . III, 328

FRANCE, ANATOLE *French* 1844–1924

Scholar, bibliophile, critic, novelist, and philosopher, Anatole France was the most distinguished literary figure in France during the latter part of the 19th Century and the beginning of the 20th. Honored not only in his own country, but in all civilized parts of the world, his death was an occasion for international mourning. His most popular book is the story of an old French scholar, "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard." Other books are "Penguin Island," "The Red Lily," "Little Pierre," and a comedy called "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife.

Putois . . . . . VIII, 1

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN *American* 1706–1790

It is difficult to fix Franklin, for he was craftsman and tradesman; philosopher and publicist; diplomat, statesman, and patriot; and withal he was America's first scientist. Everyone knows of his experiment with the kite, and of his invention of the lightning rod, for which he won the Copley medal of the Royal Society. Few, however, know that he originated our present conception of positive and negative electricity, that he invented a new kind of stove because he had studied smoky chimneys, or that he wrote of "sun spots, meteors, water spouts, tides, and sound." His auto-

biography from which the following selections were taken has gone into countless editions.

Early Life . . . . . II, 24
Necessary Hints to Those That Would Be Rich . . . . . XV, 333
Experiments and Inventions . . . . II, 127
Plan for Saving One Hundred Thousand Pounds . . . . . XV, 331
Poor Richard's Almanac ("Richard Saunders") . . . . . XV, 318

FREEMAN, MARY ELEANOR WILKINS *American* 1862–

"Mary Wilkins is the supreme authentic interpreter of the New England country middle class. An honor to American letters," says John Macy.

The Wind in the Rose-Bush . . . XVI, 177

FRENEAU, PHILIP *American* 1752–1832

Freneau's political satires, the work for which he was recognized during his life, and which gained for him the title, "the laureate of the American Revolution," no longer attract the reader. The recent revival of interest in him is due entirely to the lyrical and imaginative qualities of his nature poems.

The Wild Honeysuckle . . . . . VII, 30

FROST, ROBERT *American* 1875–

A background of eight generations of New England ancestors and a lifetime spent mainly in New England farming have given Mr. Frost an intimate acquaintance with this part of the country which is reflected in all of his poems. Many competent critics think him the leading poet of America. Among his volumes are "A Boy's Will," "North of Boston," "Mountain Interval," and "New Hampshire."

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening XXIV, 71

GALSWORTHY, JOHN *English* 1867–

As a novelist and dramatist, Galsworthy is one of the most interesting figures in present-day literature. He was trained as a barrister, but has deserted law to give fuller expression to those ideas which have made him known as "a somewhat uncomfortably sincere and somber realist and an austere moralist." "The Man of Property" is the first of the series of novels comprising his most ambitious work the "Forsyte

Saga." His plays are largely concerned with the injustice and problems which arise from modern social conditions, sex and class inequalities. "The Silver Box," "Justice" (an indictment of prisons), "Strife" (the struggle between capital and labour), and many others, have been successful on the stage.

The Little Man . . . . . XXIV, 74

GARLAND, HAMLIN *American* 1860–

Considered as a whole, Hamlin Garland's work has been called the "epic of the West." He presents farm life there, according to his own testimony, "not as the summer boarder or the young lady novelist sees it—but as the working farmer endures it." His books include "Main-Travelled Roads," "Prairie Folks," and "A Son of the Middle Border."

Mrs. Ripley's Trip . . . . . XXI, 245

GARRISON, THEODOSIA (MRS. FREDERICK J. FAULKS) *American* 1874–

Among Miss Garrison's published works are "The Joy o' Life and Other Poems," "Earth Cry and Other Poems," and "The Dreamers."

A Love Song . . . . . XXII, 50

GASKELL, ELIZABETH CLEGHORN *English* 1810–65

In her novel, "Cranford," a story of life in an English country village, Mrs. Gaskell has written a book which need not be compared with any other, so distinct and individual are its charm and humor. Her "Life of Charlotte Brontë" is still the standard biography, though May Sinclair, Augustine Birrell, and Clement Shorter have all invaded the field. Shorter himself rates Mrs. Gaskell's book with Boswell's "Johnson" and Lockhart's "Scott."

Old Letters . . . . . XIV, 324
Our Society . . . . . XVII, 66

GAUTIER, THÉOPHILE *French* 1811–72

Gautier's interest in the older French literature brought him to the attention of Sainte-Beuve, and through him the young writer fell under the influence of the Romantics and proceeded to distinguish himself by the most glaring eccentricities which included a flaming red waistcoat and a great mop of wavy hair. His most remarkable story, "Mlle. de

Maupin," is told with wonderful artistry, but with a perverted morality which outraged public opinion even in France. In his own country he is more distinguished for his poetry than for his prose, but there has never been a good translation in English.

One of Cleopatra's Nights . . . XI, 211
The Mummy's Foot . . . . . IV, 123

GIBSON, WILFRID WILSON *English* 1878–

Like Wordsworth, Mr. Gibson has tried "to find spiritual truth in stories of the humble poor, told in their own simple and unaffected language."

Back . . . . . XXI, 236
The Fear . . . . . XXI, 236
The Return . . . . . XXI, 237

GILBERT, SIR WILLIAM SCHWENK *English* 1836–1911

Sir William Gilbert was kidnapped by brigands in Naples when he was ten years old, and ransomed. He studied and practised law and served in the army from which he retired with the rank of Major. He is most famous for his connection with Sir Arthur Sullivan in the operas, "H. M. S. Pinafore," "The Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "The Mikado," and "The Princess Ida." Besides writing dramas and poetry he illustrated his own "Bab Ballads" and contributed drawings and articles to *Fun* and *Punch*. He died from overexertion in saving a girl from drowning on his estate.

Captain Reece . . . . . II, 323

GILCHRIST, ANNE *English* 1828–85

A woman of wide culture, intimate with many of the most brilliant men and women of the Victorian era, Mrs. Gilchrist was fascinated by the work and personality of Walt Whitman, who called her his "noblest woman friend." She is the author of "A Woman's Estimate of Walt Whitman," and her letters have been preserved in "Letters of Anne Gilchrist and Walt Whitman."

A Confesson of Faith . . . . . VIII, 22

GILDERSLEEVE, BASIL L. *American* 1831–1924

"Poet, humorist, shrewd sentimentalist, and undismayed philosopher, he was one of those spirits who keep unkroken the great current of human thinking which is man's best

immortality," says Christopher Morley of Doctor Gildersleeve. Renowned all over the world as a classical scholar, Doctor Gildersleeve spent most of his life quietly in the South teaching Greek, first at the University of Virginia and later at Johns Hopkins, for which institution he was the first professor appointed. As a young man he served in the Confederate Army and his statement in his essay, "The Creed of the Old South" (a part of which is presented here), of the motives which lay behind the cause of the South is the clearest yet to be found.

The Creed of the Old South . . . . VII, 171

GILLILAN, STRICKLAND W. *American* 1869–

Lecturer, humorist, journalist, verse writer, and editor.

Finnigin to Flannigan . . . . . XIII, 296

GISSING, GEORGE *English* 1857–1903

After a brilliant career at the University of London, Gissing spent ten years wandering, visiting, among other places the United States, where for a time he was employed as a gas fitter in Boston. His novels are chiefly concerned with the English middle class. The best one is "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," a quiet and semi-autobiographical book which contains many delightfully appreciative passages describing the English countryside.

A Pot of Honey . . . . . XXIII, 296
The Tempest . . . . . XXIII, 299
Money . . . . . XXIII, 302
Music . . . . . XXIII, 297

GLASGOW, ELLEN *American* 1874–

Miss Glasgow, herself a product of the best of the old South, is one of the most vital and faithful interpreters of the new South. She wrote her first novel, "The Descendant," at the age of eighteen. She has never known the hardships and disappointments which usually fall to the lot of the creative artist, but early and continued success has injured neither her art nor her character. Among her best-known novels are "The Voice of the People," "The Battleground," and "Barren Ground."

The Shadowy Third . . . . . VIII, 123

GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON *German* 1749–1832

Germany's preëminent literary figure is the author in "Faust" of one of the greatest books in the world, and some

of his other compositions, "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship," "The Sorrows of Young Werther," and "Hermann and Dorothea" are not far behind. He studied law in his youth, but later became more interested in poetry and drama. He was an intimate friend of Schiller.

The King of Thule . . . . . XIV, 41

GOLDSMITH OLIVER *English* 1728–74

The early adventures of "the inspired idiot" read like one of Goldsmith's own comedies. The incident upon which his play, "She Stoops to Conquer," which critics have thought improbable was based, was taken from his own experience. After his graduation from Trinity College a friendly uncle suggested that he take orders, but when he appeared at the time of ordination in a pair of scarlet breeches, changed his mind. In his thirty-sixth year appeared his famous "The Vicar of Wakefield" which, the story goes, Johnson sold for him for sixty pounds to pay an impatient landlady. "The Deserted Village," his best poem, enjoyed wide popularity both in England and America, and the village, "Sweet Auburn," has a namesake in nearly every one of the United States.

A Bookseller's Confession . . . . XXI, 224
The Deserted Village . . . . . V, 245
Society and Solitude . . . . . XXI, 229
Taste . . . . . V, 234

GORGAS, MARIE DOUGHTY *American*

Wife of Dr. William Crawford Gorgas, and collaborator in his biography with Burton Hendrick, *q. v.*

The End of Yellow Fever . . . . XV, 215

GRANT, ULYSSES S. *American* 1822–85

In 1884 the banking house in which General Grant was a partner failed, and it came to light that some of the partners had been guilty of fraud. This was a severe blow to Grant, who was an old man and in ill health. It was about this time that the *Century Magazine* approached him on the subject of writing his memoirs. He began at once, though he had never tried his hand with the pen before, and produced "a frank, modest, and charming book which ranks with the best standard military biographies."

Autobiography . . . . . VIII, 228

GRAY, THOMAS *English* 1716–71

Gray was the author of many poems, recommended by critics like Swinburne and Palgrave, but one of them stands out above all others, and indeed above all other English poetry, the famous "Elegy" of which General Wolfe said on the evening before he died in battle at Quebec, "I would prefer being the author of that poem to the glory of beating the French to-morrow."

Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard XIV, 288

GRAYSON, DAVID (RAY STANNARD BAKER) *American* 1870–

Under the name of "David Grayson," Mr. Baker is the author of a charming group of books, "Adventures in Friendship," "Adventures in Contentment," "Adventures in Understanding," "Great Possessions," "Hempfield," etc., which have led to the formation of a brotherhood known as the "Graysonians." All you need to be a member is to read one of the books. Under his own name he is the author of "The New Industrial Unrest—Reasons and Remedies," "What Wilson Did at Paris," "Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement," and other volumes.

A Day of Pleasant Bread . . . XXIV, 152
Books and Being Alone . . . . XXV, 24
We Go to the Wicked City . . . . . I, 29

GREGORY, LADY ISABELLA AUGUSTA *Irish*

Lady Gregory was one of the revivers of Irish national literature and an ardent supporter of the Abbey Theater, for which she has written many plays. In her dramatic works she uses an unusual Irish peasant idiom which adds much to their rustic strength and beauty. An excellent introduction to her work may be found in "Seven Short Plays."

The Workhouse Ward . . . . . VII, 254

GRENFELL, JULIAN HENRY FRANCIS *English* 1888–1915

Killed in France during the World War.

Into Battle . . . . . XXI, 237

GRIEG, EDWARD *Norwegian* 1843–1907

Grieg was born in Bergen of a Scottish father and a Norwegian mother from whom he inherited his talent. One

of his best-known compositions is the music for Ibsen's "Peer Gynt." He has been called "the Chopin of the North."

Autobiography . . . . . XIII, 74

GUINEY, LOUISE IMOGEN *American* 1861–1920

A poet and essayist of delicate beauty and charm. Author of "Songs at the Start" and "A Roadside Harp."

Tryste Noël . . . . . XXIV, v

GUITERMAN, ARTHUR *American* 1871–

Mr. Guiterman is equally facile in humorous and serious verse, and has written a number of books of poetry including "The Laughing Muse," "The Mirthful Lyre," etc.

Strictly Germ-proof . . . . . II, 335

HAGEDORN, HERMAN *American* 1882–

Mr. Hagedorn's poetry, which has been collected in "Ladders through the Blue," is represented in practically all of the modern American anthologies. He is the author of "The Boys' Life of Roosevelt," and is editor of the memorial edition of the works of Theodore Roosevelt in twenty-four volumes.

Song Is so Old . . . . . XXII, 50

HALE, EDWARD EVERETT *American* 1822–1909

Although Edward Everett Hale published nearly seventy titles, including novels, stories, essays, historical sketches, etc., he is remembered to-day chiefly as the author of that American classic, "The Man Without a Country." His serious vocation was not writing, but preaching. He was pastor of the South Congregational Society in Boston, and was influential in the establishment of several humanitarian societies.

The Man Without a Country . . VII, 284

HALLECK, FITZ-GREENE *American* 1790–1867

Halleck was for twenty years a bank clerk, and presently the confidential agent of John Jacob Astor, and one of the original trustees of the Astor Library. His poetry survives mainly in collections.

Marco Bozzaris . . . . . XII, 239

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER *American* 1757–1804

Hamilton's literary name rests upon a series of pamphlets called "The Federalist, a Commentary on the Constitution of the United States." A few of these were written by John Jay and James Madison, but most of them are the work of Hamilton. Doctor Seligman says that "there is no statesman of the 18th Century with the exception of Turgot who combined more successfully the perspicacity of a great leader of men with the ability to present powerful and sustained reasoning on economic problems."

Autobiography . . . . . I, 228

HARDY, THOMAS *English* 1840–

Hardy's early career was concerned with training to become an architect, and when he was twenty-three he had burst into print with a prize essay on "Colored Brick and Terra-Cotta Architecture." After another architectural essay, "How I Built Myself a House," he wrote a novel which led George Meredith, then a publisher's reader, to advise him to appear in "a gentler guise" to the public. Accordingly, the novel was suppressed, but not long after "Desperate Remedies," "Under the Greenwood Tree," and "A Pair of Blue Eyes" appeared anonymously. With the publication of "Far from the Madding Crowd," which was at once assigned to George Eliot, his place in literature was assured. Most of his books are an attempt to prove that struggle against fate is useless, and his prevailing mood is one of melancholy, inspired by the uselessness of his characters' efforts to steer ther lives against currents of circumstances which they do not understand and which re far stronger than they. "The Return of the Native," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and "Jude, the Obscure" are generally considered his greatest works. The last of the three aroused a storm of criticism. Since its appearance Hardy has written no more fiction but has devoted his time to poetry, which has always been his favorite medium.

She Hears the Storm . . . . . XI, 37
The Oxen . . . . . XI, 38
The Three Strangers . . . . . II, 133

HARRIS, JOEL CHANDLER ("UNCLE REMUS") *American* 1848–1908

From 1890 to 1901, Joel Chandler Harris was editor of the Atlanta *Constitution* and in this capacity did much for the intellectual development of the South. He founded *Uncle*

Remus's Magazine for the encouragement of Southern literature, and it is interesting to know that Don Marquis (though not a Southerner) was one of his colleagues in the venture. His name survives as the faithful interpreter of the life of the Negro, and the Uncle Remus books—"Uncle Remus: His Songs and His Sayings," "Nights with Uncle Remus," and "Uncle Remus's Friends"—are among the children's classics.

Flingin' Jim and His Fool-Killer . . XXIII, 148

HART, FRANCES NOYES *American* 1890–

Author of "My A. E. F." and a volume of short stories called "Contact!"

"Contact!" . . . . . XIV, 294

HARTE, FRANCIS BRET *American* 1839–1902

When he was only fifteen years old, Bret Harte was attracted to California in the gold rush—but it was not in a claim that he found success as he had hoped, but in writing of the people among whom he lived. His short sketches appeared in the *Golden Era* and attracted sufficient attention to secure him a place on the staff of the *Californian*. Later, as editor of the *Overland Monthly*, he did some of his most successful work which for the most part dealt with frontier life. After a consulship in Glasgow he went to London and devoted all his time to literature, still drawing for his inspiration on the store of experiences which he had accumulated in California.

The Outcasts of Poker Flat . . . XI, 165
A Passage in the Life of Mr. John Oakhurst . . . . . XXIII, 51

HAUFF, WILHELM *German* 1802–27

Author of one of the best German historical novels, "Lichtenstein," and of a number of short stories.

The Young Foreigner . . . . . XII, 175

HAUPTMANN, GERHARDT *German* 1862–

Hauptmann was awarded the Nobel prize for literature in 1912. To-day he is the leading dramatist in Germany. His most famous plays are "The Fool in Christ," "The Weavers," and "The Sunken Bell."

The Sunken Bell . . . . . XV, 125

HAWES, CHARLES BOARDMAN *American* 1889–1923

The death of Mr. Hawes in 1923 was a literary tragedy. His novels, "The Mutineers," "The Great Quest," and "The Dark Frigate" (which won the Newbery medal in 1924), could not be called promising—they were too admirably executed for that. His last volume was a book called "Whaling," the most complete work of its kind on that phase of life at sea.

A Boy Who Went Whaling . . XXIII, 272

HAWTHORNE, NATHANIEL *American* 1804–64

"I do not want to be a doctor and live by men's diseases, nor a minister to live by their sins, nor a lawyer and live by their quarrels. So I don't see that there is anything left for me but to be an author. How would you like some day to see a whole shelf full of books, written by your son, with 'Hawthorne's Works' printed on their backs?" Shortly after this question to his mother, Nathaniel Hawthorne entered Bowdoin College, where he met Franklin Pierce and Henry W. Longfellow. Upon graduation, he plunged into preparation for the career he had determined to follow, but not long thereafter the need for money drove him to accept a position as weigher in the Custom House. He left this in two years, to become a member of that famous social Utopia, Brook Farm. At the end of twelve months, he had discovered that the plan of its operation was ideal only on paper, and left to settle at Concord. The appearance of "The Scarlet Letter" in 1850 established his literary reputation for ever. Other titles are "The Blithedale Romance" (a story of the Brook Farm), "The House of the Seven Gables," and "Mosses from an Old Manse."

Autobiography . . . . . X, 36
The Gentle Boy . . . . . IX, 230
The Gray Champion . . . . . VIII, 80
The Great Stone Face . . . . XVIII, 185
The Minister's Black Veil . . . . XVI, 154

HAYNE, PAUL HAMILTON *American* 1831–86

A Southern lawyer who wrote much charming lyric poetry.
In Harbor . . . . . IV, 98

HEARN, LAFCADIO *English* 1850–1904

Born on an isle in the Ionian Sea of an English father and a Greek mother, this strange genius came honestly by his exoticism. He was casually educated in England and then

became a journalist in Cincinnati and New Orleans, whence he went to the West Indies. After two years there, he passed on to Japan, where he found his first and last real home. He married a Japanese wife, took the name of Yakumo Koizumi, served as professor at the University of Tokio, and wrote books permeated with the Japanese influence, "revealing a thorough comprehension of and sympathy with the art, myth, tradition, and philosophy of the Orient." These include "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," "Gleaning in Buddha Fields," and "Kohovo." He was a critic of delicate perception, and much of his best work of this sort is found in his lectures to his Japanese students. The selection included here was taken from "Pre-Raphaelite and Other Poets."

Studies in Swinburne . . . . . VII, 82

HEINE, HEINRICH *German* 1797–1856

One of the leading German romantic poets, the author of some of the most beautiful German lyrics.

The Fisher's Cottage . . . . . XIV, 42
The Lorelei . . . . . XIV, 43

HENDRICK, BURTON J. *American* 1871–

Mr. Hendrick's book entitled "The Victory at Sea," written in collaboration with Admiral Sims, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1921 as the best book of the year upon the history of the United States, while his "Life and Letters of Walter H. Page" won the Pulitzer Prize the following year for the best American biography, teaching patriotic and unselfish service to the people. In collaboration with Mrs. Gorgas, he is the author of "William Crawford Gorgas: His Life and Work," from which the following extract is taken.

The End of Yellow Fever . . . . . XV, 215

HENRY, O. (WILLIAM SYDNEY PORTER) *American* 1862–1910

O. Henry has been compared with Maupassant in the swiftness of his movement and the ingenuity of his plot construction and with Dickens in his warm sympathy for the crowd. "Born and raised in North Carolina," he came into full realization of his powers in "little old Bagdad-on-the-Subway," and though it is twenty years since "The Four Million" was first published, there has risen up no one since who has been able to get so close to the heart of the great city on the Hudson.

The Gift of the Magi . . . . . V, 225
A Municipal Report . . . . . XI, 84
An Unfinished Story . . . . . V, 216

HERBERT, A. P. *English*

A frequent contributor to *Punch*, Mr. Herbert is widely known for his humorous writings. He is the author of a fine mystery novel in "The House by the River." His other books include a volume of nonsense verse, "Tinker, Tailor," and "The Old Flame," an amusing novel of a man and wife on a vacation from each other.

The Lift . . . . . V, 287

HERBERT, GEORGE *English* 1593–1633

Hovering for long between life in the Court or Church, Herbert finally decided on the latter, and devoted his literary talents to the glorification of God and became the leader of a group of religious poets.

Love . . . . . I, 73

HERFORD, OLIVER *American* 1863–

Mr. Herford is the author of "Artful Antics," "The Bashful Earthquake and Other Fables," "A Child's Primer of Natural History," and other delightfully humorous books. He illustrates his own work and is as engaging in his drawing as in his writing.

Child's Natural History . . . . II, 330

HERGESHEIMER, JOSEPH *American* 1880–

Hergesheimer is one of America's most important contemporary novelists. He writes by preference he says "about people, usually men, usually near forty, who are not happy. The story at the bottom is nearly always the same —a struggle between what is called the spirit and what is called the flesh—the spirit is victorious—that is why it seems to me my books are happy books." Among his best-known works are "The Three Black Pennys" and "Java Head."

A Sprig of Lemon Verbena . . . . IV, 1

HERODOTUS *Greek* 484–425 B. C.

Herodotus is known as the father of history, and his history, even when judged by modern standards, is a model

of clarity and candor and interest. His education consisted of the usual grammar, gymnastic training, and music; his extensive knowledge of the best literature, the Iliad and the Odyssey, is shown throughout his History; his travel and his ability to observe carefully make his writing of great human interest.

The History of Herodotus . . . . . I, 195

HERRICK, FRANCIS HOBART *American* 1858–

To his students at Western Reserve University, Professor Herrick is known as a lover and a student of bird life, and his writing on birds, "The Home Life of Wild Birds" proclaims him as a writer as well as a teacher and naturalist. His two volumes on the first American naturalist, "Audubon the Naturalist," appeal to non-scientific readers, especially to those who are interested in the early 19th Century days in America.

Audubon, the Naturalist . . . . . XV, 179

HERRICK, ROBERT *English* 1591–1674

Herrick lived in a vicarage in the country where his companions were an ancient servant, a goose, a lamb, a pig, cat, cock, and hen, and wrote religious poems and some of the most delicious pagan lyrics in the language.

To Anthea; Who May Command Him Anything I, 66
Cherry Ripe . . . . . I, 65
To Daffodils . . . . . VII, 24
To Daisies, Not to Shut So Soon . VII, 25
The Primrose . . . . . VII, 24
Upon Julia's Clothes . . . . . I, 65
To Violets . . . . . VII, 25

HEYSE, PAUL JOHANN LUDWIG *German* 1830–1914

Heyse was more fortunate than most writers in having his ability recognized in his youth, and in being given the opportunity to follow his chosen pursuit without financial cares. In 1854 he was summoned to Munich by King Maximilian II, where he lived for many years writing brilliant short stories and novels.

L'Arrabiata . . . . . V, 311

HEYWOOD, THOMAS *English* 1570(?)–1650(?)

Heywood was a Court player who for many years composed the Lord Mayor's pageants. His most famous play is "A Woman Killed with Kindness."

Pack, Clouds, Away . . . . . III, 328

HIPPOCRATES *Greek* *c.* 460 B. C.–357 B. C.

Hippocrates is the earliest known writer on medicine, and his Oath is famous. It is only necessary to quote a passage from his writings to show that medicine in his time had something in common with modern practices. "The physician must not only be prepared to do what is right himself, but also to make the patient, the attendants, and the externals coöperate." He was a contemporary of the celebrated historian, Herodotus.

Law . . . . . II, 125
Oath . . . . . II, 124

HODGSON, RALPH *English* 1872–

Mr. Hodgson has been twice the winner of the Polignac Prize from the Royal Society of Literature. He is an authority on bull terriers in England and his sympathetic understanding of all animals has earned him the title of the "Laureate of the R. S. P. C. A." His volumes include "The Last Blackbird" and "Poems."

Eve . . . . . XVI, 282
The Gypsy Girl . . . . . XXII, 53

HOGG, JAMES *Scottish* 1770–1835

The early life of the "Ettrick Shepherd" has much in common with that of his countryman, Robert Burns, whose success he emulated. His work is uneven, but competent critics have called him a "poet in the highest acceptation of the term." He was a neighbor of Sir Walter Scott's and helped in collecting the ballads for Scott's "Border Minstrelsy."

A Boy's Song . . . . . XI, 49
Kilmeny . . . . . XXIII, 1

HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL *American* 1809–94

A poet and physician, the good people of Boston found it impossible to take Holmes seriously in either capacity, so "when he was advised to divide his practice, he replied that

he couldn't very well, as he had only one patient." He soon found a position as Professor of Anatomy at Dartmouth College, where he commanded attention with a brilliant series of medical prize essays which are distinguished by all the sparkling wit and observation that characterizes his poetry. He was called after several years to Harvard as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, where his duties were so various that he describes himself as occupying, not a chair, but a whole settee in the Medical School. Lowell, as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, first called Holmes's literary talent into his service, and "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" appeared in its pages and probably saved the magazine during the panic of 1857.

An Aphorism and a Lecture . . . XVI, 272
The One-Hoss Shay . . . . . XVI, 268

HOMER *Greek* *c.* 800 *or* 700 B. C.

Though the authorship of the Iliad and the Odyssey has been assigned by ancient tradition to Homer, nothing is really known of him. It is believed that he was born in Smyrna, that he was blind, and that he died on the Island of Ios, but it is doubtful whether he ever existed or not. The works ascribed to him are probably made up from various songs by various poets in various ages. Homer perhaps sang them at feasts and thus became credited with their authorship.

Ulysses and Nausicaa . . . . . IX, 213
The Camp at Night . . . . . XIX, 236

HOOD, THOMAS *Irish* 1799–1845

Hood is remembered as the poet of the laborer, of all that class of people who struggle, and for the most part dumbly—the pity of it was to him as to one of our poets to-day:

"Not that they starve, but starve so dreamlessly;
Not that they die, but that they die like sheep."

Autumn . . . . . XXI, v
The Song of the Shirt . . . . . X, 151

HORACE (QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS) *Roman* 65–8 B. C.

Horace was a Roman lyric and satirical poet of the age of Augustus. Educated at Rome and in Athens, he fell, through the recommendation of Virgil and Varius, under the patronage of Mæcenas, who gave him a villa in the

Sabine Hills. A delightfully urbane poet, he has long been a favorite with gentlemen of leisure and men of letters.

Away with Oriental Luxury! . . . XIX, 245
To a Flirt . . . . . XIX, 242
To the Fountain Bandusia . . . . XIX, 244
From the Righteous Man Even the Wild Beasts Run Away . . . . XIX, 244
"The Golden Mean" . . . . . XIX, 245
Winter Without Bids Us Make Merry Within . . . . . XIX, 243

HOUSMAN, ALFRED EDWARD *English* 1859–

"A Shropshire Lad" is said to have influenced its contemporaries more than any other one volume of verse published in recent years. Twenty-six years after its appearance, Mr. Housman again presented the public with a slender volume, "Last Poems," written much in the mood and manner of the earlier one.

"As Through the Wild Green Hills of Wyre" . . . . . XXIII, 294
"From Far, From Eve and Morning" XXIII, 294
"Into My Heart an Air That Kills" XXIII, 295
"On Wenlock Edge" . . . . XXIII, 293

HOVEY, RICHARD *American* 1864–1900

Journalist, actor, dramatist, and poet.

The Sea Gypsy . . . . . XXII, 327

HOWELLS, WILLIAM DEAN *American* 1837–1920

The one great literary passion of Howells' life was Tolstoy. "As much as one human being can help another," he said, "I believe that he has helped me. . . . I can never see life in the way I saw it before I knew him." Mr. Howells was one of the first exponents of realism in America. "The Rise of Silas Lapham" is generally considered his masterpiece.

Mrs. Johnson . . . . . V, 1

HUDSON, WILLIAM H. *Argentinean* 1842–1922

Like many writers of nature, W. H. Hudson was not by nature a writer. Born on the Argentine pampas, he became more interested in the intimate things about him than in the world and its affairs. The fact that literary productions of considerable note have come from him is due to his discovery

by Edward Garnett in 1901, and his popularity, as a writer of natural science, is due, in America at least, to Theodore Roosevelt and Professor William James. Titles which have won special favor are "Idle Days in Patagonia," "Far Away and Long Ago" (autobiography), "Birds and Men," and "Tales of the Pampas."

Geese . . . . . XVIII, 1
Niño Diablo . . . . . XXII, 268

HUGHES, THOMAS *English* 1822–96

Thomas Hughes, the author of the best story of Rugby ever written, "Tom Brown's School Days," was a Rugby boy himself during the famous days when Matthew Arnold's father was headmaster there.

Tom Brown Has a Fight . . . . III, 22

HUGO, VICTOR *French* 1802–85

"*Les Misérables*" is one of the great novels and its hero, Jean Valjean, is one of the most lovable characters in all fiction. Other famous books of Hugo's are "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," a romance of Paris in the Middle Ages, and "Toilers of the Sea," a story of the sailors of the Channel Islands. "The Man Who Laughs," a satire on English life in the days of the Stuarts, and "Ninety-Three," a tale of the French Revolution, are also commended on high authority. Hugo was the leader of a Romantic school of authors. As a youth he was a Royalist, but during the revolution of 1848 he became a republican, and was banished after the revolution of 1851 for his sympathy with the Communists. He spent his exile in Belgium and the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and was allowed to return to France in 1870. He was elected Senator and honored as a poet, novelist, and dramatist.

Gavroche and the Elephant . . . . X, 225
Preface to Cromwell . . . . . IV, 244

HUNT, LEIGH *English* 1784–1859

An attack upon the Prince Regent which sent Hunt to prison for two years brought him to the attention of Byron, Moore, Brougham, and other literary men. He was a friend of Shelley's and was for a time associated with him and Byron in the publication of a Liberal magazine. The leisure which came to him later in his life saw the production of much charming work, the best of which was poetry.

Jenny Kissed Me . . . . . II, 271

HURST, FANNY *American* 1889

"Her only battles," says Blanche Colton Williams of Fanny Hurst in "Our Short Story Writers," "have been against a well-ordered, smooth-graded existence." Yet the reality of her stories of the seamy side of life in New York is a result of her own experience, for she has stepped out of "the smooth-graded existence" to study life under more colorful (albeit more painful) conditions. Among her books are "Gaslight Sonatas," "Humoresque," "The Vertical City," and "Star Dust."

She Walks in Beauty . . . . XXIV, 167

HUXLEY, HENRY THOMAS *English* 1825–95

After Huxley's medical education had been completed, he was fortunate in securing the berth of assistant surgeon on board H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*, which made a prolonged surveying cruise to Australia. The tropical waters through which the cruise took Huxley had been untouched by the investigations of biologists and provided a fertile field for his work. For thirty-one years he held the chair of Natural History at the Royal School of Mines, writing many papers on subjects philosophical, scientific, and technical.

On a Piece of Chalk . . . . . IX, 45

IBSEN, HENRIK *Norwegian* 1828–1906

"Ibsen is not a man—he is only *a pen!*" exclaimed his great rival, Björnson. "Ah! dear Herr Björnson," adds Richard LeGallienne,—but what a pen!" Ibsen is the most famous dramatist of the 19th Century. His best-known play is "A Doll's House," but all of them are worth reading, notably, "The Wild Duck," "Hedda Gabler," "Ghosts," and "Peer Gynt." He is translated by William Archer, who is also translator of the most interesting book about Ibsen, "Ibsen and Björnson," by George Brandes.

A Doll's House . . . . . XVI, 72

INGELOW, JEAN *English* 1820–97

Jean Ingelow has written much good prose and verse, but she is at her best in her ballads.

The High-Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire . . . . . VIII, 323

INGOLDSBY, THOMAS (*See* RICHARD HARRIS BARHAM)

IRVING, WASHINGTON *American* 1783–1859

"I do not go to bed two nights out of the seven," wrote Charles Dickens, "withoug taking Washington Irving under my arm; and when I don't take him, I take his own brother, Oliver Goldsmith." Irving was the first important figure in the history of American literature and "The Sketch Book" has been called "one of the ten or twelve choicest books produced by an American." He is the author of a life of Columbus, of Oliver Goldsmith, and of Washington, all of them standard works on their respective subjects. He is also the author of the Knickerbocker History of New York and of several books about Spain.

The Angler . . . . . VII, 38
The Stout Gentleman . . . . XVIII, 308
Rip Van Winkle . . . . . XVII, 271
Westminster Abbey . . . . . XVIII, 322

IRWIN, WALLACE *American* 1876–

Mr. Irwin is the author of many books which have enjoyed wide popularity. The most famous among them is "Letters of a Japanese Schoolboy."

The Servant Problemb . . . . . V, 22

JAMES, HENRY *American* 1843–1916

"His work is, indeed, an illustrious example of Anglo-Saxon fiction," says Edmund Gosse, "redeemed from the careless improvisation of the ordinary commercial novelist, and practised during a long life with a most scrupulous devotion to form as well as spirit. Born in New York, his childhood was mainly spent in old cities of Europe, where he imbibed a love for whatever is venerable, dignified, and graceful." Like his brother, William James, he was intensely interested in psychology, and his later novels, with their careful attention to psychological detail, are not to be read hastily. Of his early books, when his style was simpler, the most popular is "Daisy Miller." Of the later period, "The Golden Bowl" is the masterpiece.

Miss Gunton of Poughkeepsie . . II, 189

JEFFERSON, JOSEPH *American* 1829–1905

To the theater lover the name of Joseph Jefferson is indissolubly connected with Irving's story, "Rip Van Winkle," which he made into a play in 1859 and acted for

what was then a phenomenally long run—one hundred and seventy nights.

In 1889, he published his autobiography which is written with charming humor and a keenness of judgment that make it as much a work of art in its way as the stage rôles he created.

Autobiography . . . . . IV, 106

JEFFERSON, THOMAS *American* 1743–1826

It is upon his state papers that Thomas Jefferson's reputation as a literary man must depend. By his own request, the following was inscribed upon his tombstone: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, and father of the University of Virginia."

Autobiography . . . . . VII, 269
The Declaration of Independence . . XIII, 67

JOHNSON, SAMUEL *English* 1709–84

Because "an inspired fool" took it upon himself to write about him a book which is the master biography of English literature, Johnson has achieved an eminence which his own work would never have accorded him. Yet he was the great man of his time, which is generally known as the Age of Johnson, and there is still amusement to be had from his ponderous and dogmatic pages. His most famous work is a dictionary of the English language. The one best known during his lifetime was a novel called "Rasselas," which was written to defray the expense of his mother's funeral.

Letter to Lord Chesterfield . . . . VI, 212
The Plan of an English Dictionary . VI, 197

JONSON, BEN *English* 1572–1637

After he had written a number of plays Jonson's ability was recognized in an appointment as Court poet. At the Mermaid Tavern, founded by Sir Walter Raleigh, he gathered around him a coterie of writers and wits, where, says Fuller, "Many were the wit-combats betwixt Shakespeare and Ben Jonson." In some of his shorter poems Jonson touched perfection.

Good Life, Long Life . . . . . XVI, 58
Hymn to Diana . . . . . III, 330

KAVANAGH, HERMINIE *American*

Darby O'Gilland the Leprechaun . . XI, 282

KEATS, JOHN *English* 1795–1821

Thanks to Shelley's misapprehension and to an epigram of Byron's, the world at large will probably always think of Keats as a pitiably sensitive weakling who was actually killed by the savage reviews of "Endymion." Happily, this is far from the truth. The quality of the poetry in the book which followed the attack gave him a place with the foremost poets of the world. It contains "Lamia," "The Eve of St. Agnes," and "Isabella"—all of them glamorous with beauty. Leigh Hunt, who was more intimately associated with Keats than almost any one else, remarked that he "was born a poet of the most poetical kind. All his feelings came to him through a poetical medium. . . . He never beheld an oak tree without seeing the dryad."

"Bright Star! Would I Were Steadfast as Thou Art . . . . . XX, 306
Fancy . . . . . XX, 301
La Belle Dame Sans Merci . . . . . XVI, 296
Ode . . . . . XX, 307
Ode on a Grecian Urn . . . . . XX, 309
Ode to Psyche . . . . . XX, 311
On First Looking into Chapman's Homer XX, 307
On Seeing the Elgin Marbles . . . . XX, 304
On the Sea . . . . . XX, 305
To Autumn . . . . . XX, 300
"When I Have Fears That I May Cease to Be" . . . . . XX, 306

KELLER, HELEN *American* 1880–

Helen Keller has long been one of the wonders of the modern world. Blind, deaf, and dumb since she was eighteen months old, she has been brought out of that darkness by the careful teaching of Annie Sullivan Macy. In "The Story of My Life," written while she was at Radcliffe College, she tells with beautiful simplicity how the miracle was accomplished.

A Letter to Mark Twain . . . . XII, 278
The Story of My Life . . . . . XII, 257

KELVIN, LORD (WILLIAM THOMSON BARON KELVIN OF LARGS) *Irish* 1824–1907

Lord Kelvin was the most distinguished man in the world of science of his time. His researches and writings in mathematics and in physics, his contributions to navigation, his speculations on the constitution of matter and the age of

the universe show him to be a man of extraordinary genius. In addition, he was a practical inventor, and much of his success in research is probably due to the fact that he was able to construct and to operate the most delicate apparatus as well as to predict his results by the most involved mathematics.

The Wave Theory of Light . . . XVII, 82

KILMER, JOYCE *American* 1886–1918

This young poet was killed in action in the World War, leaving three slender volumes of verse in which are mirrored, as Morley says, "the inner romance and iridescence of humble lives and places—the little shops, the circus tent, the suburban trains, the sanctities that are hid under the roof of a home."

Trees . . . . . XXIV, 70

KING, BASIL *Canadian* 1859–

Mr. King's life has been so divided between the Old World and the New that he has lived with a mental sense of following a spirit rather than a flag. His books of philosophy, "The Conquest of Fear" and "Faith and Success," reflect this and act as a beacon light to thousands of people. His best-known novel is "The Inner Shrine."

The Conquest of Fear . . . . . VI, 55

KINGSLEY, CHARLES *English* 1819–75

It was Kingsley who provoked Newman's "*Apologia pro Vita Sua*" when he attacked the latter's motives on entering the Roman Catholic Church. Kingsley himself had a living at Eversley in Hampshire in the Church of England. He was a militant Christian but his militant novels are forgotten while the historical ones like "Westward Ho!" and "Hereward the Wake" are still popular. "Water Babies," "a fairy tale for a land baby," has taken its place among children's classics, and his lyrics are known to all lovers of poetry.

The Three Fishers . . . . . VIII, 322
The Sands of Dee . . . . . VIII, 321

KIPLING, RUDYARD *English* 1865–

"Kipling is the master balladist of our time," says Brander Matthews; "he has recaptured the spirit of the old unknown

bards who sang their stories into being . . . he has the singing simplicity, the straightforward directness of the folk singers, and also a dexterity of craftsmanship, a command of rhyme and rhythm unachieved by any of the more modern masters." Winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907, Kipling is to-day second to none among living English authors. Distinguished alike for prose and poetry he is the author, besides a thick volume of verse, of two famous novels, "Kim," a romance of India, and "The Light That Failed," many books of short stories including "Soldiers Three" and "Plain Tales from the Hills," and several books for children including "Puck of Pook's Hill" and the two "Jungle Books."

The Man Who Would Be King . . I, 141
Without Benefit of Clergy . . . XXIV, 282

LA FONTAINE, JEAN DE *French* 1621–95

La Fontaine studied for the priesthood but gave it up to devote himself to literature. His best work was his "Fables," a versified collection of fables of all ages together with original ones of his own, all so colored by his personality in the telling that even those that first belonged to Æsop seem now La Fontaine's. He was born—an interesting fact for Americans—at Château-Thierry.

Fables . . . . . VIII, 101
Death and the Unhappy Man . . VIII, 103
The Little Fish and the Fisherman . VIII, 102
The Sayings of Socrates . . . . . VIII, 101

LAGERLÖF, SELMA *Swedish* 1858–

In sharp contrast to the great Scandinavian realists like Ibsen stands the romanticist, Selma Lagerlöf. Steeped in the legends of the countryside, she makes her books rich with the flavor of the soil and gives them at the same time a fine lyric quality which is the greatest part of their romantic charm. She is the only woman who was ever elected a member of the Swedish Academy, and the only one who ever received the Nobel Prize for Literature. Her most famous books are "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils," a classic for children, "Gösta Berling," "The Girl from the Marshcroft," "Jerusalem," and "Mårbacka," all of them novels except "Mårbacka," which is a story of her childhood in Sweden.

The Ball at Ekeby . . . . . XXII, 71
The Paymaster of the Regiment . . XX, 323

LAMB, CHARLES *English* 1775–1834

From his writings, light, graceful, humorous, one would never suspect the author of constantly overshadowing tragedy and a dreary daily grind of clerkship in the India House. No trace of bitterness mars his work—he lived intensely in the simple pleasures that came to him and as far as might be forgot the rest, for, as he himself remarked, "the winds were tempered to the shorn Lambs." His first volume was culled from papers that had been appearing in the *London Magazine* and called by the name of a light-hearted foreigner whom he had met in the East India House, "Elia." In his thirty-third year of service, the East India House allowed him to retire on a generous pension, and Lamb was able to devote himself entirely to literature. He wrote jubilantly: "I came home for *ever* on Tuesday in last week; it was like passing from life into eternity." His letters are as much beloved as his essays—they are more hasty, less literary, but full of his delicacy, wit, and whimsicality.

Dream Children; A Reverie	XXIV, 224
New Year's Eve	XXIV, 229
Selected Letters	III, 192
The Superannuated Man	XV, 114

LANDOR, WALTER SAVAGE *English* 1775–1864

Landor was the original of Laurence Boythorn in Dickens's "Bleak House." He is the author of "Imaginary Conversations" (prose dialogues between famous men and women of past ages), "Pericles and Aspasia," and a number of distinguished poems.

The Maid's Lament	XVII, 218
"Mother, I Cannot Mind My Wheel"	XVIII, 217
On His Seventy-fifth Birthday	XVI, 58
To Robert Browning	IX, 122
Rose Aylmer	XVIII, 218
To the Sister of Elia [Mary Lamb.]	XXIV, 223

LANIER, SIDNEY *American* 1842–81

Lanier was one of the finest musicians as well as one of the finest poets America has yet produced. "In his hands the flute was transformed into a voice that set heavenly harmonies into vibration." He fought in the Confederate Army, and at the close of the war found himself impoverished both as to money and health. He died at thirty-nine, the author of a single volume of poetry which, containing, as it

does, "The Marshes of Glynn," "Sunrise," "A Ballad of Trees and the Master," entitles him to a place among the very best of our native poets.

A Ballad of Trees and the Master XXIV, 69
The Marshes of Glynn . . . . . III, 54
The Stirrup-Cup . . . . . III, 60
Sunrise. . . . . III, 45

LANIGAN, GEORGE T. *American* 1845–86

Journalist.

The Ahkoond of Swat . . . . . II, 333

LEACOCK, STEPHEN BUTLER *Canadian* 1868–

Leacock's literary output is both serious and humorous. He maintains his scholarly reputation as Head of the Department of Political Economy at McGill University with such volumes as "Elements of Political Science," monographs on Baldwin and La Fontaine. He is an exceedingly popular lecturer with an easy, rollicking humor and a cleverness in phrasing that appears in his lighter works and parodies such as "Literary Lapses" and "Nonsense Novels."

My Financial Career. . . . . IX, 328

LEAR, EDWARD *English* 1812–88

For those who like nonsense verse wedded to delicious nonsensical drawings, no books are more desirable than those of Edward Lear. It is interesting to know that the author of "The Pobble Who Has No Toes" was employed for a time as draughtsman in the London Zoölogical Gardens, and that he once made drawings for a learned book called "The Family of the Psittacidæ."

The Owl and the Pussy-Cat . . . II, 320

LEDWIDGE, FRANCIS *Irish* 1891–1917

A peasant poet whose genius was fostered by Lord Dunsany, Ledwidge lived not to fulfil his early promise. He was killed in action during the World War. He is the author of a volume called "Songs from the Fields."

My Mother . . . . . IX, 227

LEE, LAWRENCE *American* 1903–

Candlelight. . . . . XII, 247

LEE, ROBERT EDWARD *American* 1807–70

Robert Edward Lee is one of the most romantic figures in American history and one of the best loved of all leaders of lost causes. Though he was a graduate of West Point and a soldier in the United States Army, he threw in his lot with his native state of Virginia at the outbreak of the Civil War, and was placed in command of the armies of the Confederacy. His whole life was marked by the simplicity and the almost austere devotion to duty which characterize his letters.

Autobiography . . . . . II, 86

LE GALLIENNE, RICHARD *English* 1866–

After seven years of business, Mr. Le Gallienne turned to literature as a medium of expression with, as another poet says, "the pure voice of the confident poet." Mr. Untermeyer criticizes his work as revealing "some of the most exquisite things written in this rich and sonant age; for sheer beauty of image and delicacy of expression he has no peer among his contemporaries." His volumes include "Pieces of Eight," a romance of the West Indies, "The Junkman and Other Poems," "A Jongleur Strayed," and "The Romantic '90's," the story of his own experience in London during that brilliant and colorful era.

A Memorable Visit . . . . . XXV, 22
Oliver Wendell Holmes in the Romantic '90's . . . . . XVI, 264
Oscar Wilde . . . . . IV, 288

LE MAÎTRE, JULES *French* 1853–1914

A famous critic, poet, novelist, dramatist, teacher, and journalist, Le Maître was admitted to the French Academy in 1896. His writings are distinguished for clearness and sanity.

The First Six Books of the "Confessions" from Jean-Jacques Rousseau . . X, 76

LESPERANCE, JOHN T. *Canadian*

Empire First . . . . . XIII, 4

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM *American* 1809–65

Lincoln's entire schooling was less than a year, but, urged on by his stepmother, he became a voracious reader and devoured everything he could lay hands on, returning always

to his two favorites, Burns and Shakespeare. His early writings and speeches give no indication of the heights to which he was to rise later. Not until the Dred Scott case did he stand forth in all his power. His best speeches are distinguished not only for clarity of thought but for rhythm and beauty of expression. The authoritative biography is Lord Charnwood's "Abraham Lincoln." The most powerful book about him in recent years is Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years."

First Inaugural Address . . . . . III, 279
Gettysburg Address . . . . . III, 293

LINDSAY, NICHOLAS VACHEL *American* 1879–

William Butler Yeats has hailed Lindsay as our foremost American poet to-day. He is a modern minstrel who has sung his songs all over the country, songs remarkable for the originality and versatility of their rhythms which "skip and turn somersaults, rock and reel" or "march solemnly," according to the whimsy of their author. His volumes include "General William Booth Enters Heaven and Other Poems," "The Chinese Nightingale and Other Poems," and "The Congo and Other Poems."

Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight . VII, 337

LODGE, THOMAS *English* 1557(?)–1625

An English lyric poet whose romance, "Rosalynde," furnished the basis for Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Rosalind's Description . . . . . III, 333
Rosalind's Madrigal . . . . . III, 332

LONDON, JACK *American* 1876–1916

Jack London died at forty after a strenuous life as ranchman, oyster pirate, coal shoveller, seal hunter, factory hand, longshoreman, Klondike gold seeker, and writer of "red-blooded" books. Two, at least, of the books will live, "The Call of the Wild," an incomparable dog story, and "The Sea Wolf."

A Goboto Night . . . . . XXII, 121
Jan, the Unrepentant . . . . . V, 260

LONGFELLOW, HENRY WADSWORTH *American* 1807–82

"Critics have styled him the Poet of the Commonplace," says Katharine Lee Bates. "It is no mean title. To lift the commonplace into the bright air of poetry is to confer one of the richest boons on dull humanity." The theme of

one of his best-loved poems, "Evangeline," was given to him by his friend, Hawthorne, who found nothing in it to attract his own genius. In another, "Hiawatha," he wove together the beautiful traditions of the Indians, and in still a third, "The Courtship of Miles Standish" he preserved one of the most delightful of early New England stories. He is responsible for one of the best English translations of Dante's "Divine Comedy." His minor poems have made him the avorite of many generations of schoolchildren.

Autobiography . . . . . XII, 155
My Lost Youth . . . . . XVI, 50
Paul Revere's Ride . . . . . VIII, 76

LONGSTREET, AUGUSTUS BALDWIN (Judge) *American* 1790–1870

Nowhere else is there so vivid a picture of the raw beginnings of social life in Georgia as in "Georgia Scenes" by this delightful humorist and philosopher.

The Gander Pulling . . . . . XV, 166

LOTI, PIERRE (LOUIS MARIE JULIEN VIAUD) *French* 1850–1923

As an officer in the French Navy, whose service was chiefly in the Orient, Pierre Loti came honestly by the exotic flavor of his books. "Madame Chrysanthème" gives a picture of Japan from the point of view of a European sailor; "Aziyadé" is the story of a girl in Constantinople; "The Marriage of Loti" is located in Tahiti. "An Iceland Fisherman" is worth especial mention because its characters are French, a Breton girl and a Breton sailor in the Iceland seas.

Notes of My Youth . . . . . I, 296

LOVELACE, RICHARD *English* 1618–58

Lovelace was imprisoned for petitioning Parliament to restore Charles I, an experience which resulted in the charming lyric which contains the line, "Stone walls do not a prison make." His ardor for the King exhausted his fortune and he died in poverty, leaving behind a slender volume of poems, "Lucasta."

To Lucasta, Going Beyond the Seas . . I, 67

LOWELL, AMY *American* 1874–1925

After Miss Lowell made up her mind to become a poet, she spent eight years studying and writing before any of her

work was published. Her first volume, "A Dome of Many-Coloured Glass," appeared when she was thirty-eight. She was the high priestess of free verse in America, and was responsible for the introduction of polyphonic prose, a hybrid form midway between verse and prose. An interesting account of it may be found in her preface to "Can Grande's Castle." Her last important work was the "Life of John Keats," which critics have proclaimed the most authoritative and sympathetic treatment of the poet that has yet been written.

Madonna of the Evening Flowers . . XVII, 5

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL *American* 1819–91

Theodore Roosevelt said that he thought of all the poets of the 19th Century we could least afford to lose Lowell because he was "so essentially and characteristically an American poet." His most famous work is "The Biglow Papers," satire in prose and verse of the events of the Mexican and Civil wars written in New England dialect. As a critic he is at his best in "My Study Windows," "Among My Books," and "A Fable for Critics." As a poet, "The Vision of Sir Launfal" is generally given as his high-water mark.

The Courtin' . . . . . XV, 196
To the Dandelion . . . . . VII, 33
To the Future . . . . . VIII, 92
June . . . . . XI, v

LYLY, JOHN *English* 1554–1606

Influential in his own day for his resplendent style, Lyly is, except for some of his lyric poetry, little read in ours.

Cupid and Campaspe . . . . . III, 335

LYTE, HENRY FRANCIS *Scottish* 1793–1847

An Episcopal minister, the author of "Poems" and "The Spirit of the Psalms."

Abide with Me . . . . . IX, 43

MACAULAY, THOMAS BABINGTON *English* 1800–59

"He was a great scholar, a great writer, a great historian, a great man," says E. A. Freeman. Precocious as a child and as a student, he justified his early promise with his essay on Milton written at the age of twenty-five and published in the *Edinburgh Review*. He was one of the most

eloquent men of his age, and few historians have ever been able to interest so wide a public in their subject. Of the first two volumes of his "History of England" his American publishers wrote, "We have already sold 40,000 copies. . . . Probably within three months of this time the sale will amount to 200,000 copies. No work of any kind has ever so completely taken our whole country by storm." As a poet he is best remembered for his "Lays of Ancient Rome."

Horatius . . . . . XXIII, 225
Ivry—*A Song of the Huguenots* . . XVIII, 31
Lord Byron . . . . . II, 110
The Task of the Modern Historian . . XII, 65

MACY, ANNIE SULLIVAN *American*

Mrs. Macy is the distinguished teacher of Helen Keller, and is scarcely less remarkable than her brilliant pupil for whose education and training she is wholly responsible.

A Supplementary Account . . . . XII, 268

MACY, JOHN *American* 1877–

Mr. Macy's most important contribution to our national life lies in his discerning analysis of the spirit which animates our national literature in such books as "The Spirit of American Literature" and "The Romance of American Literature."

American Literature . . . . . I, 48

MAETERLINCK, MAURICE *Belgian-French* 1862–

Maeterlinck studied law and became a barrister, but his private fortune made it possible for him to give this up, when inclination directed, and devote himself to literature. He is distinguished for his poetic dramas, such as "Pelléas and Mélisande" and "The Blue Bird." It is interesting to note that his mystical philosophy shows the influence of Emerson.

Pelléas et Mélisande . . . . . III, 209

MAHONY, FRANCIS SYLVESTER (FATHER PROUT) *Irish* 1804–66

A Jesuit priest who went to London and began a literary career, contributing verse, prose, and translations to various periodicals.

The Bells of Shandon . . . . . VI, 33

MANGAN, JAMES CLARENCE *Irish* 1803–49

"Dark Rosaleen" is the very voice and spirit of Celtic Ireland. Drawing his inspiration for it from a poem written by a little-known Elizabethan, Mangan produced three versions of it before he left it in its present perfect form. Ernest Boyd says that "in him the authentic voice of Celtic Ireland was heard for the first time in Anglo-Irish poetry, and he indicated the way of escape from the dominance of England, which his successors have followed."

My Dark Rosaleen . . . . . VI, 30

MANSFIELD, RICHARD *English* 1857–1907

Mansfield is generally thought of as an American actor, though he was born in Berlin of a German mother and an English father and received his education in England. He sang in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas and created several rôles in legitimate plays, "Monsieur Beaucaire" and "Cyrano de Bergerac" among them. There is an excellent "Life" by Paul Wilstach.

Autobiography . . . . . X, 155

MARKHAM, EDWIN *American* 1852–

"The Man With the Hoe," published in 1899 and immediately acclaimed by the press as "the battle-cry of the next thousand years," was exceptionally happy in giving voice to what was beginning to be recognized as one of the great evils of modern industrialism. The direct inspiration for the poem was Millet's painting of the French peasant. Since then Markham's work has received the recognition it deserved, and as the author of five books of verse, he was crowned in 1922 the poet laureate of Oregon, his native state. His volumes include "Shoes of Happiness" and "Gates of Paradise."

Lincoln, the Man of the People . . VII, 335
The Man With the Hoe . . . . XVII, 1

MARLOWE, CHRISTOPHER *English* 1564–93

This brilliant son of a cobbler was, except for Shakespeare, the most important of the Elizabethan dramatists, and there are critics who believe that if he had not been killed when he was twenty-nine there would have been no exception. His most famous plays are "Dr. Faustus," "Tamburlaine," and "Edward II." His "The Passionate Shepherd to His

Love" is one of the most frequently quoted of Elizabethan lyrics.

The Passionate Shepherd to His Love . . XI, 1

MARQUIS, DON (DONALD ROBERT PERRY MARQUIS) *American* 1878–

Brander Matthews says that Don Marquis is essentially a poet, and the news comes as a surprise to those who got acquainted with him through "The Old Soak's History of the World," or "Sonnets to a Red-Haired Lady," or "Carter," a volume which contains one of the best stories ever written about a Negro. Yet the fact remains, and if he had no other books to his credit beyond the poems in "Dreams and Dust," "Poems and Portraits," and "The Awakening," he still would have enough to make him one of the most important figures of the present generation in America.

A Little While . . . . . XIV, 286
A Princess in Egypt . . . . . XIV, 284
The Saddest Man . . . . . XIV, 252

MARVELL, ANDREW *English* 1621–78

Marvell's prose was exceedingly popular during his lifetime, but lost interest with the passing of the events it commemorated, and he is to-day remembered only for his poems.

The Garden . . . . . I, 326

MASEFIELD, JOHN *English* 1875–

As a boy, Masefield went to sea, and his work, notably, "Saltwater Ballads," and the novel, "Sard Harker," show the deep impression which the life made upon him. But if he had never heard of the sea, he still would tower above most contemporary authors for the work he has done in long narrative poetry in compositions like "The Everlasting Mercy" and "The Widow in the Bye Street." He lived for a while in America, and is said to have worked as a bartender in Greenwich Village. It was a seventy-five-cent edition of Chaucer which he bought when he was twenty-eight and working in a carpet factory in Yonkers that determined him to be a poet.

Sea Fever . . . . . XXII, 328

MASSON, THOMAS L. *American* 1866–

Mr. Masson has written more jokes than any other man in America. For more than twenty years he was managing editor of *Life*. He is known as a philosopher as well as a humorist, and has a wide following.

Some Historic Blurbs . . . . . XII, 305

MASTERS, EDGAR LEE *American* 1868–

One of the first popular exponents of free verse in America, Masters' claim to immortality lies in the "Spoon River Anthology," a collection of grimly realistic graveyard epitaphs which pitilessly lay bare the frailties of the inhabitants of a small town in the Middle West.

Isaiah Beethoven . . . . . XXII, 43

MAUPASSANT, HENRI ALBERT GUY DE *French* 1850–93

There is much in de Maupassant's work that is reminiscent of Flaubert, whose pupil he was for more than fifteen years, but while his enormous output prevented his ever becoming a like great stylist and purist, his work indicates a keener observation of life. The criticism most frequently made of him is that his range was narrow, but "The Necklace," "The Piece of String," and many others are short-story classics.

The Necklace . . . . . XIII, 97
The Piece of String . . . . . XIII, 108
The Wreck . . . . . XV, 82

MAURICE, ARTHUR BARTLETT *American* 1873–

Mr. Maurice is the author of two interesting books, "The New York of the Novelists" and "The Paris of the Novelists," and other volumes.

The Paris of Some Americans . . . XX, 59
The Paris of Victor Hugo . . . . X, 210

MAXIM, HUDSON *American* 1853–

A member of the distinguished family which has done so much to revolutionize modern warfare, Hudson Maxim has vivid memories of their poverty-stricken life in the backwoods of New England. He is the inventor of Maximite; his brother Hiram, of the Maxim gun; and his nephew, Percy, of the Maxim silencer.

Boyhood in Maine . . . . . XXIII, 84

MAXWELL, WILLIAM BABINGTON *English* 1866–

Mr. Maxwell began his career by studying art, but came to the conclusion that this was not to be his vocation and retired to the country to live. He was thirty-five years old when his first book was published. His finest novels are "In Cotton Wool," "Spinster of This Parish," and "The Day's Journey." He has written many short stories and is the author of a book of philosophy called "Life."

Life . . . . . XXII, 29

MCCRAE, JOHN *Canadian* 1872–1918

A physician, soldier, and poet, McCrae found time in the midst of battle to write many lyrics, the most famous of which is "In Flanders Fields," composed during the battle of Ypres and published subsequently in *Punch*.

In Flanders Fields . . . . . XXI, 239

M'DONNELL, JOHN F. *Canadian*

The Voyageur's Song . . . . . XIII, 9

MCFEE, WILLIAM *Scottish* 1881–

The son and grandson of sea captains, Mr. McFee was born on a ship and has spent most of his life at sea observing humanity in England, in Constantinople, along the Spanish Main, and in New York, and writing about it with penetration, force, and impartiality. His most important novels are "Casuals of the Sea," "Command," and "Race," the first of a Latin-American trilogy. His books of essays include "Harbors of Memory," "Sunlight in New Granada," and "Swallowing the Anchor." Mr. McFee has in recent years become an American citizen.

Harbors of Memory . . . . . IV, 62
The History of a Book . . . . . XII, 18
Studies in Patriotism . . . . . XII, 1

MELVILLE, HERMAN *American* 1819–91

One of the greatest services that the recent interest in the South Seas has performed is to bring back into prominence the excellent novels of an almost forgotten American author, Herman Melville, whose vivid books of the sea grew out of his own experiences as an officer in the American Merchant Marine. "Typee," "Omoo," and "Moby Dick; or the White Whale," are his best titles.

Moby Dick; or the White Whale . . XV, 1

MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY, FELIX *German* 1809–1847

Mendelssohn was born in Hamburg and grew up in an ideal atmosphere in the home of wealthy and cultured parents. He received his first musical education from his mother and began to compose before he was twelve years old. Among the best-known compositions are "Elijah," "Midsummer Night's Dream," and an overture to Goethe's poem, "A Calm Sea and a Happy Voyage."

Autobiography . . . . . XVIII, 227

MEYNELL, ALICE *English* 1850–1922

For many years Alice Meynell was known as an essayist rather than a critic, although her first volume of poetry, "Preludes," illustrated by her sister, brought her to the attention of Ruskin and Rossetti. Since then her reputation as a poet has steadily risen. She was the wife of Wilfrid Meynell, the critic.

A Dead Harvest . . . . . XXII, 46

MIDDLETON, JESSE EDGAR *Canadian* 1872–

Journalist and author with a hobby for choral music, well known for his light verse. A volume of war poetry, "Sea-Dogs and Men-at-War," was published by G. Putnam's Sons.

Canada (Song for Dominion Day) . . XIII, 5

MIDDLETON, SCUDDER *American* 1888–

Author of three books of verse, "Sheets and Faces," "The New Way," and "Jezebel, and Other Poems."

Jezebel . . . . . XVI, 284

MILLAY, EDNA ST. VINCENT *American* 1892–

One of the most gifted of modern American poets, Miss Millay's volumes include "Second April," "Renascence," "The Harp Weaver and Other Poems," and "Two Slatterns and a King." In 1922 she won the Pulitzer Prize for the best volume of verse.

Travel . . . . . XXIV, 115

MILLER, JOAQUIN (CINNATUS HEINE MILLER) *American* 1841–1913

"Poet of the Sierras" is the epithet which Miller himself liked best. "He was," to quote Herbert Cooper Thomson,

"the poet of a rough and eventful period." He "takes his place in Pioneer annals, along with the covered wagon." Tennyson called "Columbus" a masterpiece. His books of poems include "Songs of the Sierras," "The Ship in the Desert," and "The Shadows of Shasta."

Columbus . . . . . XIX, 251

MILTON, JOHN *English* 1608–74

Milton's is the second greatest name in the history of English literature, and there are those who prefer him even to Shakespeare. At the age of twenty-three he was "dedicated," as a priest, to the sacred tasks of the poetic life, and in the years that followed wrote the "Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Comus," the most famous mask in the English language, and "Lycidas," one of the most famous elegies. Then, for twenty years, except for a few sonnets, he wrote no poetry, but gave his pen to the Puritan cause with such diligence that blindness resulted. "Blind, old, and lonely," he sat down then to dictate "Paradise Lost" to his daughters. This was followed by "Paradise Regained" and a tragedy, Greek in feeling and execution, called "Samson Agonistes." Of his prose work, "Areopagitica," a plea for the freedom of the press, is most frequently quoted and recommended.

A Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing (from Areopagitica) . . XIV, 63
An Epitaph on the Admirable Dramatic Poet, W.Shakespeare. . VIII, 160
To the Lord-General Cromwell . . XXI, 207
Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity XXI, 195
On His Being Arrived at the Age of Twenty-three . . . . . XXI, 205
On His Blindness . . . . . XXI, 206

MOLIÈRE (JEAN-BAPTISTE POQUELIN) *French* 1622–73

As actor, playwright, and humorist, Molière is a shining light among the French dramatists of the 17th Century. Incomparable in his delineation of human nature, his keen satire and inimitable humor made him the delight of his own day, and his characters are immortal as types of the various failings and foibles of all classes of society. Their sayings have become proverbs, in both French and English. Among his many plays "The Misanthrope," "Tartuffe," "A

Physician in Spite of Himself" are representative examples of his style and wit.

Tartuffe . . . . . XXI, 81

MONTAGUE, CHARLES EDWARD *English* 1867–

Mr. Montague is the author of a satire on the way newspapers are run in "A Hind Let Loose," of a book of distinguished short stories in "Fiery Particles," of discerning essays in "Dramatic Values," and of two of the best books since the war in "Disenchantment" and the novel, "Rough Justice."

Another Temple Gone . . . XXIII, 26
The Wholesome Play . . . . . II, 210

MONTAGUE, MARGARET PRESCOTT *American* 1878–

The author of many delightful short stories and articles and of one novel, "Deep Channel."

England to America . . . . . XIII, 15

MONTAIGNE, MICHEL DE *French* 1533–92

Montaigne was the first of the familiar essayists, an urbane, wise, and witty skeptic whose trenchant remarks upon human affairs have delighted many generations.

The Author to the Reader . . . . XX, 220
Of the Inequality Among Us . . . XX, 221

MOODY, WILLIAM VAUGHN *American* 1869–1910

Mr. Moody's life was a constant protest against routine. At one time he declined a professorship at the University of Chicago offered for a single quarter of lectures at full salary that he might go where whim called him, though he traveled in poverty. As a poet, he was most successful with the lyric; as a dramatist, he is remembered as the author of "The Great Divide."

Gloucester Moors . . . . . XVII, 101

MOORE, THOMAS *Irish* 1779–1852

At twenty-two Moore was the fashion in London. Shortly after his arrival there, he began writing his Irish melodies which have made him almost the national poet of his country. He was a friend of Byron, and it was to him that

Byron gave his "Memoirs" with the instruction to do with them as he pleased.

"The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls" VI, 38
"Believe Me if All Those Endearing Young Charms" . . . . . X, 260

MORLEY, CHRISTOPHER *American* 1890–

"Two breeding places have I known
Where germinal my heart was sown;
Two places from which I inherit
The present business of my spirit:
Haverford, Oxford, quietly
May make a poet out of me."

But it is not only as a poet that Mr. Morley has won his spurs as one of the leading authors in America's younger generation. He is a satirist, a novelist, and, in the finest sense of the word, a bookman, as even the reader who runs can tell from "Parnassus on Wheels" and "The Haunted Bookshop." In 1922, he sprang into that enviable group composed of best sellers approved by critics with his "divine comedy," "Where the Blue Begins," which he immediately followed with another beautiful and fantastic story called "Thunder on the Left."

A Birthday Letter to Charles Lamb . III, 189
On Visiting Bookshops . . . . . XXV, 28
Referred to the Author . . . . . IX, 78

MORRIS, WILLIAM *English* 1834–96

Morris was author, artist, craftsman, and economist. In every field that he touched, his enthusiasm was boundless, his ideals were of the highest. His name is connected with the Morris chair, which he invented, and to his efforts much of the improvement in household art may be traced. Books were one of his main interests, and both as a printer in his own establishment, the Kelmscott Press, and as an author he made valuable contributions. "The Earthly Paradise" is his best-known title, a collection of Norse and Greek tales which deal with "old, unhappy, far-off things, and battles long ago." Others are "The Story of Sigurd, the Volsung," "The House of the Wolfings," and "The Life and Death of Jason."

February . . . . . III, v
Love Is Enough . . . . . XII, 256
March . . . . . V, v
May . . . . . IX, v

The Nymph's Song to Hylas . . . . XII, 248
The Voice of Toil . . . . . XVII, 3.

MOWBRAY, J. P. (ANDREW CARPENTER WHEELER) *American* 1833–1903

For many years during his earlier career, Mr. Wheeler was an eminent art, musical, literary, and dramatic critic, and a brilliant *feuilletonist*. He was a lover of nature, and retired to the country after his marriage to Jennie Pearl Mowbray, with whom he collaborated under the pen name of J. P. Mowbray on a series of novels, of which "A Journey to Nature" is the first.

High Winds . . . . . XXI, 299
Indian Summer . . . . . XXI, 313

MUSSET, ALFRED DE *French* 1810–57

Alfred de Musset studied law and medicine, but abandoned them both for literature. His first writing was done under the influence of Victor Hugo. His most famous literary connection was his *liaison* with George Sand, the story of which has been told in his "Lui et Elle" and in her "Elle et Lui."

The Story of a White Blackbird . . XIX, 1

NEWMAN, JOHN HENRY (CARDINAL NEWMAN) *English* 1801–90

Cardinal Newman was the leader of the Oxford Movement, or the Catholic revival in the Church of England. Besides many religious tracts, he is the author of "Apologia Pro Vita Sua" and a number of poems.

The Pillar of the Cloud . . . . . IX, 42

NIETZSCHE, FRIEDRICH WILHELM *German* 1844–1900

"Better had it been for the world at large if more American Christians had been conversant, before the year 1914, with the anti-Christian doctrines of Nietzsche," says Asa Don Dickinson. "We would not then have beheld the developments of those days in early August with mere uncomprehending amazement. *The world's great books cannot be ignored with impunity.*" "Thus Spake Zarathustra" is the book in which Nietzsche's doctrine that good and evil are purely relative is best exemplified. Others generally rec-

ommended are "Ecce Homo," "The Anti-Christ," and "Beyond Good and Evil."

Selected Letters . . . . . XI, 57

NORRIS, FRANK *American* 1870–1902

Norris's was a brilliant career cut short by early death, but even so he has left in his novels, notably, "The Pit," "The Octopus," and "McTeague," an enduring contribution to American letters.

The Passing of Cock-eye Blacklock XII, 229
The Ship That Saw a Ghost . . . . V, 116

NOYES, ALFRED *English* 1880–

There was no hesitation on the part of Alfred Noyes as to the profession he would adopt. He embraced literature upon leaving Oxford, and concerned himself with giving expression to what has been called "his love of England, a simple faith, and a buoyant idealism." The ballad is best suited to his genius, and among the number of stirring poems in that form we have "The Highwayman," "Forty Singing Seamen," etc. His "Collected Works" appear now in three volumes.

Creation . . . . . IV, 92

NYE, "BILL" (EDGAR WILSON) *American* 1850–96

Lawyer, postmaster, and lecturer, Edgar Wilson adopted the name "Bill" for the purpose of foisting on a willing public daring puns and familiar references to men in high places. He is the author of "Forty Liars," "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock," "Chestnuts," "A Comic History of the United States," etc. He collaborated at one time with James Whitcomb Riley.

On Cyclones . . . . . VIII, 189

O'HARA, THEODORE *American* 1820–67

O'Hara fought in the Mexican War as a captain and major and wrote his famous "The Bivouac of the Dead" after the battle of Buena Vista, in which so many Kentuckians fell.

The Bivouac of the Dead . . . . . X, 297

OSLER, SIR WILLIAM *Canadian* 1849–1919

"Except it be a lover, no one is more interesting as an object of study than a student," says Doctor Osler, who was

all of his long and useful life a devoted student and teacher whose work at the University of Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins and Oxford (where he became Regius Professor of Medicine in 1904) carried with it inspiration as well as instruction. Besides his strictly medical books, he is the author of several volumes of essays, the best known of which is "An Alabama Student and Other Biographical Essays."

The Student Life . . . . . XXIII, 190

OVID (PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO) *Roman* 43 B. C.–18 (?) A. D.

Ovid studed law in Rome and Athens and held public offices in Rome, where he became one of the Decemviri. He was a friend of Horace and at one time a favorite of Augustus, who later banished him for writing a poem called "The Art of Love." His most widely read work to-day is the "Metamorphoses."

From Sappho's Letter to Phaon . XIX, 235

PAGE, THOMAS NELSON *American* 1853–1922

In such stories as "Marse Chan" and the others gathered under the title, "In Ole Virginia," and in novels like "Red Rock," Thomas Nelson Page has preserved the romantic charm of the South of the War and the Reconstruction. From 1913 to 1919 he was Ambassador to Italy, and during his term there found time to write a life of Thomas Jefferson in Italian. At the time of his death, he was at work on a book called "Washington and Its Romance" from which the excerpt given here is taken.

Washington and Its Romance . . XI, 309

PAGE, WALTER HINES *American* 1855–1918

Though Mr. Page planned at one time to devote his life to scholarship, his great interest in politics and in social and educational development inevitably directed his steps into journalism. After a year of teaching school in Louisville, he became editor of the St. Joseph *Gazette*, then literary editor of the New York *World*, then editor of the *Forum Magazine*, then of the *Atlantic Monthly*, then of the *World's Work*, which he founded. It was his knowledge of Page's ability, gained through long association, which led President Wilson to send him as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's in 1913, thus continuing the tradition of a man of letters as American representative at the British capital.

His great service in this capacity, which lasted through five years of unremitting toil, proved too much for a physical frame that had always been frail, and when Page returned to America, it was only to die, a martyr to the cause he loved so well.

Letters of Walter Hines Page . . XV, 261

PATER, WALTER *English* 1839–94

Since his death, Pater has become known as one of the most influential authors and critics of his time. "'Studies in the Renaissance,'" says Arthur Symons, "seems to me sometimes to be the most beautiful book of prose in our literature." Pater's other books include "Marius, the Epicurean," "Imaginary Portraits," and "Appreciations."

Leonardo da Vinci . . . . . XI, 182

PATMORE, COVENTRY *English* 1823–96

Patmore was a Catholic mystic who began his work under the influence of Ruskin's ideas of "imaginative realism." He belongs with the Pre-Raphaelites, and Gosse ranks him as a poet of fine achievement.

Parting . . . . . IV, 101

PEABODY, JOSEPHINE PRESTON (MRS. LIONEL MARKS) *American* 1874–1922

Miss Peabody had not much sympathy with the free-verse movement, and her own books of poetry, "The Wayfarers," "Singing Leaves," "Pan, A Choric Idyl," are written in "chained" meter. Her Stratford prize play, "The Piper," which was produced both in England and in America with great success, is one of the best of her poetic dramas.

Fortune and Men's Eyes . . . XVIII, 36

PEARY, ROBERT EDWIN *American* 1856–1920

The dramatic announcement of Peary's discovery of the North Pole on the heels of Doctor Cook's claim to the same discovery will not soon be forgotten. Peary's experiences in the Arctic have been recorded in "Nearest the Pole," "Snowland Folk," "Northward over the Great Ice," and "The North Pole."

At the North Pole . . . . . VII, 100
We Reach the Pole . . . . . VII, 114

PEPYS, SAMUEL *English* 1633–1703

The very curious "Diary of Samuel Pepys" throws more light on the days of the Restoration than any other book. As Secretary to the Admiralty, Pepys had ample opportunity to observe events from the inside and made the most of it. The chief delight of his book lies in the fact that it was never intended for other eyes than his own. It was written in cipher and left unprinted for more than a century and a half. He is the most amusing of gossips, says Andrew Lang, and of all those who have gossiped about themselves, the only one who has ever told the truth.

Selections from the Diary of Samuel Pepys IV, 172

PERTWEE, ROLAND *English* 1885–

Mr. Pertwee began life as a portrait painter, but abandoned in favor of acting, and that, in turn, in favor of writing, which seems to be his final choice.

The Loveliest Thing . . . . . XXIII, 110

PETRARCH, FRANCESCO *Italian* 1304–74

Through his great love for the ancient authors, Petrarch became one of the principal revivers of classical learning in Italy. He moved in the most brilliant circles and was an intimate friend of Boccaccio, but he probably would have gone down in history simply as a scholar if it had not been for his romantic attachment for Laura de Sade in whose honor he composed many beautiful sonnets and *canzoni*.

He Paints the Beauties of Laura . . XIV, 37
He Seeks Solitude . . . . . XIV, 38

PLATO *Greek* 429–347 B. C.

As the pupil of Socrates and the teacher of Aristotle, Plato is the most famous of the philosophers of antiquity. It is through him that we know Socrates, for Socrates wrote nothing himself. Plato's works consist of "Dialogues" in which Socrates is nearly always the leading spokesman, such as the "Apology," "Crito," "Phaedo," and "The Republic." Plato was a member of an aristocratic Athenian family, his real name being Aristocles, surnamed Plato, which means "broad," and had reference either to his shoulders or to his forehead. In Sicily he quarreled with Dionysius, as a result of which Dionysius sold him as a slave. He was ransomed, and when he returned to Athens, opened an

Academy which exercised great influence over the intellectual life of his time.

The Republic . . . . . XX, 287

PLINY, THE YOUNGER *Roman* 62–114

The Elder Pliny was a naturalist who met his death in an effort to study the eruption of Vesuvius at the time Pompeii was destroyed. His nephew, Pliny the Younger, was an orator and statesman, famous for his letters which do for the Rome of Trajan what the *Spectator* papers did for the England of Queen Anne.

Letters . . . . . XII, 49
To Calpurnia . . . . . XII, 49
To Septitius Clarus . . . . . XII, 49
To Sura . . . . . XII, 56
To Tacitus . . . . . XII, 51
To the Emperor Trajan . . . . . XII, 61

PLUTARCH *Greek* 46 (?)–120 (?)

Plutarch's most famous work is his "Parallel Lives," consisting of biographies of eminent Greeks and Romans arranged in pairs and contrasted, Cicero with Demosthenes, Alexander with Cæsar, etc. Asa Don Dickinson says that, as a philosopher, he was the Dr. Frank Crane of ancient Greece.

Demosthenes . . . . . VIII, 280

POE, EDGAR ALLAN *American* 1809–49

"No other American poet," says John Macy, "has been so unanimously accepted by all the poets of the world." No other, surely, ever had a more cruel struggle to keep alive. When his father and mother died, impoverished actors, he was adopted by a wealthy Mr. Allan, who had no idea that he was taking a genius into his fold. At the University of Virginia, his gambling debts ran so high that Mr. Allan took him away from college and placed him in a counting house from which Poe ran away in a short time to Boston, where he published his first book, "Tamerlane and Other Poems." After a brief stay at West Point, from which he was expelled for his neglect of military duties, he published a new volume of poems. In 1834, he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, a lovely child of thirteen, and the story of his efforts to provide comforts for her when he saw that she was dying of tuberculosis is one of the most pathetic in the annals

of our literature. And yet, "Once only," says Algernon Charles Swinburne, "has there sounded out of it [America] one pure note of original song—worth singing and echoed from the singing of no other man . . . the short, exquisite music, subtle and simple and sombre and sweet, of Edgar Poe." Besides his contributions as a poet, Poe made equally important gifts in the field of prose. He was the originator of the modern detective story, a medium in which he has not yet been surpassed.

The Assignation . . . . . XVI, 102
Autobiography . . . . . XIX, 144
The Bells . . . . . XIX, 159
The Cask of Amontillado . . . IV, 82
The Fall of the House of Usher . XIX, 167
For Annie . . . . . XIX, 163
The Gold Bug . . . . . VI, 265
The Raven . . . . . XIX, 152

POPE, ALEXANDER *English* 1688–1744

"The Nightingale of Twickenham" says of his early literary endeavors,

> "As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame
> I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came."

When he was twenty-one the "Pastorals," that he had begun writing at sixteen, were published, and two years after that his famous essay on criticism. The best-known of his poems, "The Rape of the Lock", was composed to celebrate the actual theft of a lock of hair from one of the famous beauties of the day by her lover, and to "laugh them together again." The translation of the Iliad was his next important undertaking. After its publication, he took an estate at Twickenham, where he laid out his grounds with such skill as to invite the compliment of imitation by his Highness the Prince of Wales in the royal gardens. It is said that Pope did more than any one else in banishing the stiff, formal Dutch style of landscape gardening.

The Universal Prayer . . . . . X, 90
Ode to Solitude . . . . . XVIII, v

PORTER, WILLIAM HENRY (*See* O. HENRY)

PROCTOR, BRYAN WALLER *English* 1787–1874

The associate of such men as Lord Byron, Sir Robert Peel, Bowles, Browning, and Lamb, Proctor took the pen name

of "Barry Cornwall" for himself, and set about making a place in literature. Most of his verse was composed about 1815, while he was contributing to the *Literary Gazette*.

The Poet's Song to His Wife . . . XII, 250
The Sea . . . . . XXII, 323

PUSHKIN, ALEXANDER *Russian* 1799–1837

Graham's "Bookman's Manual" regards Pushkin as "the founder of Russian literature and the most representative poet of his country." On his mother's side, he was the descendant of a Negro who was ennobled by Peter the Great. He was possessed of a roving, fiery nature, and so much of the Byronic element of revolt is in his work that he has sometimes been called an imitator of the English poet. "Boris Godunov" is one of his best tragedies. "Eugene Onyegin" is generally thought to be his masterpiece.

The Snowstorm . . . . . XXIII, 205

QUINCEY, THOMAS DE *English* 1785–1859

De Quincey's supersensitivity and inability to face life as it was found a refuge in opium whose effect on his dreams and thought he has recounted in his amazingly frank "Confessions of an Opium Eater." His early life is the chronicle of a restless boy at outs with himself and the world. At seventeen he ran away from school and tramped about Wales and London, making friends with all manner of people. Later, Coleridge and Wordsworth were of his coterie. It was through the former that his interest in literature was first aroused. Most of his work was contributed to the current periodicals as sketches and papers. It was not till six years before his death that a collected edition of his books began to appear.

Levana and Our Ladies of Sorrow . . XX, 138
The Pains of Opium . . . . . XXII, 95
The Pleasures of Opium . . . . XIX, 210

RALEIGH, SIR WALTER *English* 1552–1618

Raleigh is so famous as a courtier to Queen Elizabeth, as a soldier, an explorer, and a colonist, that his literary work is generally passed over, yet he was the author of a "History of the World" (written while he was in prison in the Tower of London) and of much occasional verse.

Her Reply . . . . . XI, 2

RAND, THEODORE HARDING *Canadian* 1835–

Poet and editor of "A Treasury of Canadian Verse"

The Whitethroat . . . . . XIII, 14

REPPLIER, AGNES *American* 1859–

"Miss Repplier is often referred to as the foremost American *woman* essayist," says Asa Don Dickinson, "but where is the man who is her superior?" All of her books appear on recommended lists, special attention being accorded "Americans and Others," "Essays in Miniature," "Points of View," "Varia," and "Philadelphia: the Place and the People."

A Plea for Humor . . . . . VII, 1

RIIS, JACOB *Danish* 1849–1914

The story of Riis's life in this country is the kind we like to think of as typically American, marked as it is by courage and faith and high ideals. As a police reporter on the New York *Sun*, he became a friend of President Roosevelt while Roosevelt was Police Commissioner of New York. He is remembered for the work that he did to make living conditions in New York more agreeable for poor people and for the books in which he tells about his work, "How the Other Half Lives," "Children of the Tenements," and the autobiography, "The Making of an American."

Ribe . . . . . IX, 29

RILEY, JAMES WHITCOMB *American* 1853–1916

Abandoning his father's profession of law to run away with a traveling medicine man, Riley partially succeeded in realizing his youthful ambition to become a clown. He assisted the musical olio with dialect recitations and character sketches which he gave from the back step of the wagon. Finding his *forte* to be dialect poems, he published as the work of an ignorant Hoosier farmer "The Ole Swimmin' Hole" which was immediately popular. This was followed by "Afterwhiles" "Rhymes of Childhood," etc. The simple sincerity of his poems has given them a permanent place in American literature.

The Elf-Child . . . . . IX, 333
A Liz-Town Humorist . . . . . IX, 332

RITTENHOUSE, JESSIE BELLE (MRS. CLINTON SCOLLARD) *American*

Miss Rittenhouse is the author of "The Younger American Poets," "The Door of Dreams," "The Lifted Cup," etc., and editor of "The Little Book of Modern American Verse" and "The Little Book of Modern British Verse."

The Ghostly Galley . . . . . XXII, 51

ROBERTS, THEODORE GOODRIDGE *Canadian* 1877–

The Maid . . . . . XVIII, 21

ROBINSON, EDWIN ARLINGTON *American* 1869–

While he was publishing his first poetry, Mr. Robinson struggled in various ways to make a living in New York, and at one time worked on the subway. "Captain Craig" (1902) attracted the attention of Roosevelt, who gave the author a position in the New York Custom House. Since 1910, he has devoted all of his time to poetry. Amy Lowell admired his work, and Richard Le Gallienne calls his "Collected Poems" one of the 20th Century's best ten books.

Richard Cory . . . . . IV, 100
Vickery's Mountain . . . . . XXII, 46

ROGERS, SAMUEL *English* 1763–1855

A banking clerk in the Rogers establishment, Samuel Rogers pursued poetry on the side and attracted so much attention that he was offered the laureateship of England. He declined, and it fell to Tennyson. He was known for his readiness to help the struggling man of genius and Moore, Campbell, and Sheridan were all the recipients of his generosity.

A Wish . . . . . IV, 103

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE *American* 1858–1919

"No account of Mr. Roosevelt's career is complete," says the "Britannica," "without a reference to his literary work, which has been somewhat overshadowed by his reputation as a man of public affairs." His "Autobiography" and "Letters to His Children" are to many the most interesting of his productions. His history of the War of 1812 (written when he was twenty-four) is the standard work on

that subject. Other books of his that have been widely read are "Winning the West" and "African Game Trails."

Autobiography . . . . . XX, 256

ROSSETTI, CHRISTINA *English* 1830–94

Although her brother, Dante Gabriel, was the leading spirit of the Pre-Raphaelites and she herself was closely allied with them, Christina Rossetti cannot be said to belong to this or to any other school. Her work, which is of a very high order, was the direct expression of her own experience.

A Birthday . . . . . XII, 249
One Certainty . . . . . IV, 100

ROSSETTI, DANTE GABRIEL *English* 1828–82

Rossetti was the leader of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, of which Gosse declares, "It is no exaggeration to say that every subsequent movement in English art and poetry has owed something to the Pre-Raphaelites, to their devoted study of true form, pure color, and unassisted nature." Before he was twenty, Rossetti had written in "The Blessed Damozel" one of the most remarkable and beautiful poems in English, and had begun a series of sonnets which were later collected under the title "The House of Life." Mabie called it "the noblest contribution in this form of verse yet made to our literature."

The Blessed Damozel . . . . . IX, 286
The House of Life (Selected). . . . IX, 279

ROSTAND, EDMOND *French* 1864(?)–1915

Even in translation, Rostand's dramas retain much of their beauty and poetry. Three of them have met with distinguished success both in England and in America: "Cyrano de Bergerac," "L'Aiglon," and "Chanticleer."

Cyrano de Bergerac . . . . . XI, 108

ROUGET DE LISLE, CLAUDE JOSEPH *French* 1760–1836

Rouget de Lisle composed the "Marseillaise" at Strassburg, where he was quartered, April, 1792. He wrote other poems, but they have all been forgotten except this stirring battle song.

The Marseillaise . . . . . XIII, 299

ROUSSEAU, JEAN-JACQUES *French* 1712–78

"What one book do you like best?" Emerson once asked George Eliot. "Rousseau's 'Confessions,'" she answered. "So do I," said he, "there is a point of sympathy between us."

A self-confessed liar, thief, and libertine who abandoned his own children, Rousseau was nevertheless one of the most influential men of his time, leading the way for such educators as Pestalozzi and Froebel. The political ideas which he presented in "The Social Contract" set the world on fire and bore especial fruit in the French Revolution.

Confessions . . . . . XII, 282

RUSKIN, JOHN *English* 1819–1900

"If," says Gosse, "the student . . . confines his attention to those solid achievements, the first three volumes of 'Modern Painters,' the 'Stones of Venice,' and the 'Seven Lamps of Architecture,' he will find himself in the presence of a virtuoso whose dexterity in the mechanical part of prose style has never been exceeded." Ruskin was a close associate of the Pre-Raphaelites and believed, as they did, that art should render the spirit of nature truthfully. In his fortieth year his interest shifted from art to a consideration of the working classes, and he became convinced that his duty lay in "striving to remedy the evil world in which men and women were living."

St. Mark's . . . . . XVI, 125
Art and Morals . . . . . XVII, 14

RUSSELL, W. CLARK *English* 1844–1911

Russell joined the British Merchant Service and made several voyages to India and Australia. In 1866 he retired from the sea and began to write sea adventure stories in which he described conditions in the service with such telling effect that many reforms were brought about. His best known book is "The Wreck of the *Grosvenor*."

A Nightmare of the Doldrums . . . IV, 197

RUTLEDGE, ARCHIBALD *American* 1883–

A boyhood spent on the Santee River and on the coastal islands off South Carolina coupled with long visits there during later years, has given Mr. Rutledge an intimate knowledge of an exotic field. He is a poet, but he is more widely known as the author of nature sketches and studies.

Vendettas of the Swamp . . . . . I, 275
Wild Life on Bull's Island . . . . VI, 247

RYAN, ABRAM JOSEPH (FATHER RYAN) *American* 1839–86

Father Ryan was a Roman Catholic priest who was a chaplain in the Confederate Army. He is known as the Poet of the Confederacy.

The Conquered Banner . . . . . II, 95
The Sword of Robert Lee . . . . II, 97

ST. LUKE *Greek*

Luke was the "beloved physician" who accompanied Paul on his evangelical journeys and stayed with him in prison. He is the author of the most literary of the gospels, the excellence of his narrative being due, probably, to his early contacts with Greek culture.

II, 1–21 . . . . . VI, 39

ST. MATTHEW *Hebrew*

Tradition makes Matthew a tax-gatherer under the tetrarch, Herod, the author of the first gospels. He composed and wrote in Greek, but the book was written especially for the Jews.

II, 1–23, V . . . . . VI, 41

ST. PAUL *Hebrew* c.67

Paul, who before his conversion was known as "Saul of Tarsus," was the first great missionary and theologian. He has been called "the second founder of Christianity," and he is generally known as "the apostle of the Gentiles."

I Corinthians, XIII . . . . . VI, 53

SAND, GEORGE (AMANDINE-LUCIE-AURORE DUPIN, BARONNE DUDEVANT) *French* 1804–76

After ten years of marriage, George Sand separated from her husband and gave herself up to literature, leaving her fortune with her husband. "No writer—not excepting the Brontës—has shown deeper sympathy with uncommon temperaments, misunderstood aims, consciences with flickering lights, the discontented, the abnormal, or unhappy. . . ." "Her principal fault has been wittily defined by Mr. Henry James, who has remarked that in affairs of the heart she never quite "behaved like a gentle-

man.'" "Consuelo" and "The Devil's Pool" (also called "The Haunted Pool") are generally considered her masterpieces.

Mauprat . . . . . XXIII, 13

SANDBURG, CARL *American* 1878–

Born of Swedish stock in Galesburg, Illinois, Carl Sandburg has had interesting experiences in living. He has driven a milk wagon and he has worked in a barber shop, in a brickyard, in hotel kitchens as a dish-washer, and on farms as a harvest hand. He has been a salesman and a newspaper man. He is the author of "Chicago Poems," "Smoke and Steel," "Slabs of the Sunburnt West," and of two delightful books of fairy stories for children, "Rootabaga Stories" and "Rootabaga Pigeons," and of a fine biography of Lincoln called "Abraham Lincoln: the Prairie Years."

At a Window . . . . . XII, 246

SANTAYANA, GEORGE *Spanish* 1863–

Professor Santayana has made distinguished contributions to American literature in the fields of philosophy, poetry, and criticism. Especially penetrating in the discussion of other men's philosophy, his "Character and Opinion in the United States" is described as "keen, kindly analysis of American life and thought." His poetry is found in "A Hermit of Carmel," "Lucifer, a Theological Tragedy," etc.

As in the Midst of Battle There Is Room" IV, 103

SAPPHO *Greek* *c.* 625 B. C.

It is believed that Sappho lived on the island of Lesbos, and there is a legend that she loved Phaon who did not return her affection and that she died from a leap into the sea from the Leucadian promontory. She was the head of a poetic school and was much celebrated for her own poetry, which won for her the title of the Tenth Muse. Most of it has been lost, but that which remains bears eloquent witness to her genius.

Blest as the Immortal Gods . . XIX, 234

SARGENT, EPES *American* 1812–80

Mr. Sargent was a journalist and for some time was editor of the New York *Mirror* and the Boston *Evening Transcript.*

He is best remembered for his song, "A Life on the Ocean Wave."

A Life on the Ocean Wave . . . XXII, 325

SASSOON, SIEGFRIED *English* 1886–

Sassoon is one of the poets of the war to distinguish himself for military service, but his poems are a protest against war and a call to peace. Braithwaite says that no English poet of late, with the exception of Walter de la Mare, has a purer strain of magic. "The Old Huntsman," "The War Poems of Siegfried Sassoon," and "Picture Show" are among his best-known volumes.

Dreamers . . . . . XXI, 242

SCHAUFFLER, ROBERT HAVEN *American* 1879–

An author of diversified talents and activities, including music, editing, tennis, and sculpture. Among his best-known books are "The White Comrade and Other Poems," "Romantic America," "Romantic Germany," and "Where Speech Ends."

Earth's Easter . . . . . VIII, v

SCHILLER, JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH *German* 1759–1805

Second only to that of his friend, Goethe, stands the name of Schiller. Best known as a poet, he is likewise distinguished for his work as a philosopher, an historian, a critic, and a dramatist.

To Laura . . . . . XIV, 44

SCHREINER, OLIVE *English* 1863–1910

Oliver Schreiner, feminist and author, was the daughter of a Lutheran missionary in South Africa. Her "The Story of an African Farm" was praised by George Meredith. Other well-known books of hers are "Dreams" and "Woman and Labour."

A Dream of Wild Bees . . . . . XX, 318
In a Far-off World . . . . . XXII, 320
The Gardens of Pleasure . . . . XXII, 318
The Lost Joy . . . . . XX, 314

SCOTT, ROBERT FALCON *English* 1868–1912

After entering the navy, Scott became interested in Antarctic exploration, and in 1900 began preparations for his first expedition, with which he succeeded in reaching the farthest point south that had been penetrated up to that time. On his second and disastrous journey, he with four others discovered the South Pole on January 18, 1912, after traversing 1,842 miles on sleds. But Amundsen had beaten him there by five weeks. On their return, a blizzard held his party snowbound only a few miles from One Ton Base, where they died of starvation. The record of these last few terrible days appears in Scott's diary, which he kept to the day before his death.

Captain Scott's Last Struggle . . . VII, 125

SCOTT, SIR WALTER *Scottish* 1771–1832

Even as a boy Walter Scott was collecting the old ballads and stories that were current in the countryside, which he afterward published, together with some imitations of his own, in "The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border." This was followed by "Marmion" and "The Lady of the Lake." Then the rediscovery of a forgotten manuscript in his fishing tackle led him to offer "Waverley" to the public. His success with this, and his facility in writing, led to more books of the same sort, and in the purchase of an estate on the Tweed. It was about this time that he became the silent partner in a publishing house whose early failure enslaved him for the rest of his life in a debt which originally amounted to nearly half a million dollars. He made no attempt to take advantage of the bankrupt laws, but struggled to pay off the debt, and by working feverishly succeeded in wiping out an almost unbelievable part of it. Toward the end, his health broke down, and he was stricken with paralysis. His best novel is "The Heart of Midlothian." Others are "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth," "Abbotsford," and "Quentin Durward." Ruskin, the disciple of beauty and art, prided himself upon knowing Scott by heart, while Carlyle remarked that "no sounder piece of British manhood was put together in that 18th Century of time."

Autobiography . . . . . XVIII, 118
Bonny Dundee . . . . . II, 105
Coronach . . . . . XVIII, 126
"Hail to the Chief Who in Triumph Advances!" . . . . . XVIII, 116
"Harp of the North Farewell!" . . XVIII, 127

Hunting Song . . . . . XVIII, 125
Robert the Bruce (Adapted). . . . . XII, 200
Wandering Willie's Tale . . . . . VIII, 251
From Minstrels of the Scottish Border:
Fair Helen of Kirconnell . . . . VIII, 333
The Wife of Usher's Well . . . . . VIII, 331

SEEGER, ALAN *American* 1888–1916

One of the most exquisite and restrained poems of the war is Seeger's lyric, "I Have a Rendezvous with Death," written shortly before he fell in the attack on Belloy-en-Santerre, in 1916. His "Poems" were published in the same year, with an introduction by William Archer.

I Have a Rendezvous with Death . . XXI, 235

SETON, ERNEST THOMPSON *English* 1860–

Ernest Thompson Seton's family went to Canada when he was about five years old, and the boy grew up amid the primitive woods of Ontario. He studied art in Canada, London, and Paris, and his gift for drawing has made it possible for him to illustrate his own books, which make up "the most complete pictorial animal library in the world." His books include "Wild Animals I Have Known," "Animal Heroes," "The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," "Wild Animal Ways," and a monumental work called "Lives," which is concerned with the lives of game animals.

Coaly-Bay, the Outlaw Horse . . XV, 240
The Wild Geese of Wyndygoul . . XV, 251

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM *English* 1564–1616

Although Shakespeare's plays were as popular as those of any of his contemporaries, it seems not to have occurred to any one to collect them with the idea of publication until comparatively late. Then many of them were written from imperfect stage copies, or the lines were taken down in shorthand at performances of the plays. The first folio appeared in 1616. His writing life is usually divided into four periods: in the first he was engaged in making over old plays, and finding his stride by writing in imitation of the popular dramatists of the day; in his second period he was writing the chronicle history plays and the sparkling romantic comedies, of which "As You Like It" is one of the best; during his third period, as one critic comments, he surpassed not only all his contemporaries and predecessors, but he surpassed

even himself—this was the time of "Hamlet" and "Antony and Cleopatra"; in his last period he returned to the comedies, and those romantic pieces which are within the shade of a hair of being tragedies, such as "Twelfth Night." The extent to which Shakespeare has become incorporated into our consciousness is told in the old lady's comment of Hamlet: "I could have written that play myself—why, it's nothing but quotations."

"Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind" . . . IV, v
Hark, Hark! The Lark . . . . . VI, v
"Now my Fair'st Friend" . . . . . VII, 23
"O Mistress Mine, Where Are You Roaming?" . . . . . III, 330
Silvia . . . . . III, 329
Sonnets . . . . . VIII, 161
"Take, O Take Those Lips Away" . III, 331
"When Icicles Hang by the Wall" . XXIII, v

SHAW, HENRY WHEELER (*See* "JOSH BILLINGS")

SHELLEY, MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT *English* 1798–1851

In competition with her husband and with Byron to see which could produce the most striking story of mystery and horror, Mrs. Shelley wrote "Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus," "one of the most horridly successful tales of terror in English." Except for her editing of Shelley's poems, her other work is unimportant.

Frankenstein, or the Modern Prometheus VI, 132

SHELLEY, PERCY BYSSHE *English* 1792–1822

"Chaucer, Shakespeare, Milton, Shelley—these are, I believe, the four sublimest sons of song that England has to boast of," says W. M. Rossetti. Expelled from Oxford for a pamphlet on "The Necessity of Atheism," Shelley proceeded to London under his father's displeasure and soon gave that gentleman even more reason for displeasure by running away with Harriet Westbrook, a tradesman's daughter whom he wished to protect from the tyranny her school imposed upon her. Several years later, after they had become estranged, he put his enthusiasm for William Godwin's doctrines into practice by running off with his daughter, Mary. In 1818, they went to Italy, where he stayed until his tragic death by drowning in 1822. The chronicle of these years is the story of his intellectual development, when his spirit of revolt was finding expression in wonderfully

beautiful poetry. Saintsbury says, "There was nothing that he could touch without communicating to it his own special poetical enchantments." One of the most sympathetic and interesting studies of Shelley is the novelized biography by André Maurois, "Ariel."

The Cloud . . . . . XV, 75
A Defence of Poetry . . . . . VI, 83
Lines Written Among the Euganean Hills XIII, 164
Ode to the West Wind . . . . . XV, 78
To a Skylark . . . . . XV, 71

SHERIDAN, RICHARD BRINSLEY *English* 1751–1816

Sheridan was celebrated as a statesman and orator as well as a dramatist. In Parliament, he upheld the liberty of the press and opposed the Irish Union and the war with America so vigorously that the American Congress voted him a gift of money in gratitude. Two of his plays are popular on the stage to-day—"The Rivals" and "The School for Scandal."

"The Rivals," Act I, Scene 2 . . . XIII, 119
Act III, Scene 3 . . XIII, 124
"The School for Scandal," Act III, Scene 3 XIII, 133
Act IV, Scene 1 XIII, 144

SHERMAN, STUART PRATT *American* 1881–1926

Although his career was cut off at its height, Mr. Sherman's influence as a critic of American letters has not died away. His best work is preserved in such books as "The Genius of America," "My Dear Cornelia," "Points of View," and others.

Samuel Butler: Diogenes of the Victorians XVI, 134

SHERMAN, WILLIAM TECUMSEH *American* 1820–91

General Sherman will always be remembered as the man who said that "war is hell" and marched from Atlanta to the sea, devastating the country as he went. By some military authorities he is considered one of the most capable of modern generals. The story of his life is contained in "The Personal Memoirs of William Tecumseh Sherman."

Autobiography . . . . . VIII, 170

SIDNEY, SIR PHILIP *English* 1554–86

Sidney had a divine carelessness about his work, the result perhaps of his failure to take it seriously. None of it was published during his life, and it was owing entirely to his sister, the Countess of Pembroke, who was courageous enough to disobey Sidney's dying command to destroy them that any of his poems are preserved.

The Bargain . . . . . III, 336

SIENKIEWICZ, HENRYK *Polish* 1846–1916

Sienkiewicz became world-famous as the author of "Quo Vadis"—a story of Rome at the time of Nero. He is the author of many sketches and stories and other novels, including a trilogy, "With Fire and Sword," "The Deluge," and "Pan Michael" which deal with Polish history between 1647 and 1751.

The Lighthouse Keeper of Aspinwall . XIX, 279

SLOSSON EDWIN E. *American* 1865–

Doctor Slosson is the head of a unique institution for the dissemination of scientific information to the public: Science Service. He is the author of "Creative Chemistry," "Easy Lessons in Einstein," and other volumes, and editor, with Dr. Otis Caldwell, of a volume called "Science Remaking the World."

Gasolene as a World Power . . . XII, 81
The Influence of Coal-tar on Civilization XIV, 220

SMITH, CHARLES ALPHONSO *American* 1864–1924

"A scholar and a gentleman," Doctor Smith was for many years a teacher of English in the University of Virginia, the United States Naval Academy, and other schools and colleges. He is the author of "What Literature Can Do for Me," "O. Henry Biography," "Poe—How to Know Him," and other volumes.

O. Henry . . . . . V, 189

SMITH, CAPTAIN JOHN *English* 1580–1631

This prince of adventurers was the son of a tenant-farmer in Lincolnshire. The scene of his escapades includes Asia, Europe, and Africa, and that in those days wildest of countries—America. Everyone knows of his management of the

colony at Jamestown, but not everyone knows the valuable contributions he made in his description of the new country. He is the author of "A General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles" and "True Travels and Adventures of Captain John Smith."

A Description of Virginia . . . . XXII, 58

SMITH, LOGAN PEARSALL *American*

An American scholar who lives in England, known chiefiy for his prose poems in "Trivia" and "More Trivia."

Trivia . . . . . XIV, 58

SMOLLETT, TOBIAS *Scottish* 1721–71

Smollett studied medicine at Glasgow and entered the navy as surgeon's mate. He is the author of the first sea stories in English fiction. Noted for his coarseness and vulgarity, he was nevertheless a figure to whom Dickens and Thackeray were glad to acknowledge their indebtedness. His masterpiece is "Humphrey Clinker," the story of a family traveling with an invalid through England and Scotland. The sea stories are "Peregrine Pickle" and "Roderick Random."

Travels . . . . . XX, 1

SOPHOCLES *Greek* 495–406 B. C.

Sophocles was second in the great triumvirate of dramatists which included Æschylus and Euripides. He excelled in music and gymnastics and was competent enough as a soldier to become a general. His masterpieces are "Œdipus Tyrannus" and "Antigone."

Chorus from the "Antigone" . . . XIX, 329

SOUTHEY, ROBERT *English* 1774–1843

Much of Southey's youth was passed with his mother's half sister who is described as rich, genteel, the foe of noise and matrimony; the champion of cleanliness and the drama. This was an excellent culture medium for radical ideas, and he early conceived the plan of a socialistic pantisocracy with Coleridge. The "pantisocracy" was never established, and as he grew older he became conservative enough to be appointed Poet Laureate. His shorter poems are still

highly thought of, and his "Life of Nelson" is considered a model for short biographies.

After Blenheim . . . . . XV, 213
The Battle of the Nile . . . . . XIV, 177
The Inchcape Rock . . . . . XXII, 329
The Old Man's Comforts . . . . . II, 327

SPENSER, EDMUND *English* 1552–99

Spenser had the good fortune to be born into a well-to-do family of noble birth. He went to Cambridge, and from there took up his residence in Ireland for ten years as Secretary to Elizabeth's Lord Deputy. The rebellion of 1599 cost him his house and fortune, and he died in poverty. Little more than this is known of his life, and a knowledge of his personality is gained chiefly through his writings. His greatest interest lay in the moral and religious questions of his day, which he glorified by his love of beauty—"beauty of sound and color, beauty of body and mind," while he sought in "physical beauty a reflection of spiritual perfection." His first important publication was "The Shepherd's Calendar," which appeared anonymously. Neilson and Thorndike point out that this is often regarded as the beginning of modern English poetry. His most celebrated work is "The Faerie Queen," a long poem in praise of the glories of Elizabeth's England. Of his shorter poems, "Epithalamion," written to celebrate his own wedding, and "Prothalamion" are two of the most beautiful. Spenser's influence on English literature can scarcely be overestimated and his disciples include such poets as Keats and Tennyson among their number.

Epithalamion . . . . . II, 8
Prothalamion . . . . . II, 1

STANLEY, HENRY MORTON *English* 1840–1904

Sent to Africa to find David Livingstone, Stanley accomplished his mission, nursed him back to health, and proceeded with him on an exploring trip. After the death of Livingstone, he returned to Africa and made some important discoveries, for which he was knighted by the British government. He is the author of "How I Found Livingstone," "Through the Dark Continent," "The Congo," and "In Darkest Africa."

Through the Forests . . . . XXIII, 304

STEELE, SIR RICHARD *Irish* 1672–1729

Steele was a journalist, an essayist, and a dramatist who wielded considerable political influence through his editorship of the *Tatler*, the *Spectator*, and the *Guardian*, in which organs he published the work of his friend, Joseph Addison. The *Guardian* came to grief through its political views, and Steele was expelled from Parliament for a pamphlet called "The Crisis." His best-known work is collected with that of Addison under the title of "Sir Roger de Coverley."

The Coverley Economy . . . . . IX, 11
Sir Roger on Men of Fine Parts . . . IX, 2

STEELE, WILBUR DANIEL *American* 1886–

Mr. Steele is a native of the same town that fostered O. Henry, Greensborough, North Carolina. He is the author of some of the best short fiction appearing in current magazines, and has repeatedly been awarded one or the other of the O.Henry Memorial prizes. His volumes include "Land's End," "Storm," and "Taboo."

Footfalls . . . . . XVIII, 83

STEPHENS, JAMES *Irish* 1882–

Although Stephens began his literary career with verse, it was "The Crock of Gold" for which he won the Edmond de Polignac Prize in 1910 that brought him fame. Recently he has been concerned with reincarnating the old Gaelic legendary material in "Deirdre," "The Land of Youth," and "Irish Fairy Tales."

Check . . . . . XXII, 52

STERNE, LAURENCE *Irish* 1713–68

Sterne's contribution to English literature consists of "two incomparable books": "Tristram Shandy" and "A Sentimental Journey." His letters are published under the title "Letters of Yorick to Eliza," the "Eliza" referring to a Mrs. Eliza Draper who was a friend of his for many years.

My Uncle Toby and the Widow . . XII, 319

STEVENSON, ROBERT LOUIS *Scottish* 1850–94

Ill-health forced Stevenson to abandon the hereditary profession of engineering, and ambition and inclination made

him a writer. In his twenty-fifth year began his friendship with Sir Sidney Colvin and his introduction to the cosmopolitan colony of artists at Barbizon, where he spent much of the next three years. "An Inland Voyage" and "New Arabian Nights" belong to this period. Even before this, the danger of tuberculosis was present and the rest of his life was a losing fight against the disease. After a short time in the Adirondacks, he went to the South Seas and bought a piece of land in Samoa, where he remained until his death. He is the author of "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Kidnapped," "Treasure Island," "A Child's Garden of Verses," and (perhaps more engaging than anything else) hundreds of letters to his friends.

"Poe, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Stevenson," says Conan Doyle, "these are the three, put them in what order you will, who are the greatest exponents of the short story in our language."

Markheim . . . . . XXI, 264
On Falling in Love . . . . . X, 23
Providence and the Guitar . . . XVII, 152
Requiem . . . . . XXI, 264
Truth of Intercourse . . . . . XVI, 60

STOCK, RALPH *English* 1881–

Mr. Stock first came to public attention in America with "The Dream Ship," the story of an amateur voyage to the South Seas. Since then he has published short stories which have been compared with those of de Maupassant.

Choice of Weapons . . . . . XVII, 324
The Eyes of Monsieur Renaud . XXII, 232

STOWE, HARRIET BEECHER *American* 1811–96

Mrs. Stowe's fame rests chiefly upon the authorship of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," the approximate estimated sale of which since its publication in 1852 has been ten million copies. It is not generally known that she was the author of more than two dozen books of which at least two, "The Minister's Wooing" and "Old Town Folks," were superior from a literary point of view to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The Minister's Wooing . . . . . XV, 199

STREET, JULIAN *American* 1879–

Not so many years ago, Julian Street visited his own country and recorded his delightful adventures in a volume

called "Abroad at Home." Another equally attractive book of travel is "Mysterious Japan." He is the author of many short stories, one of which was an O. Henry Memorial Award prize winner, and of several novels.

The Jazz Baby . . . . . XVII, 193
Mysterious Japan . . . . . III, 128

SUCKLING, SIR JOHN *English* 1609–43

Suckling is one of the most typical of the Cavalier poets. He was famous "for ready and sparkling wit" at Court, and was such an extravagant gambler that his sisters one day came to the Piccadilly bowling green "crying for the fear he should lose all their portions." His loyalty to the Royalist cause robbed him of fame and fortune, and he fled to Paris where it is believed he poisoned himself. His poems, possessed of a natural loveliness, fancy, and exuberance, were, with his plays, first collected in 1646.

Constancy . . . . . I, 68
Encouragements to a Lover. . . . . I, 68

SUDERMANN, HERMANN *German* 1857–

Sudermann is one of the most popular and, some say, the greatest of living German dramatists. He is the author of "Magda" and "The Joy of Living." "Magda" was translated into English by Edith Wharton.

The Gooseherd . . . . . XII, 26

SUGIMOTO, ETSU *Japanese*

"I can only say," writes Christopher Morley of Madame Sugimoto's autobiography, "that this story of a Japanese girlhood and of the brave child who found a seed of liberty stirring in her heart seems to me one of those rare triumphs where two diverse worlds speak openly to one another, and both are profited." After a childhood spent in Japan as "a daughter of the Samurai," Madame Sugimoto married an Americanized Japanese and came to this country to live. Upon her husband's death, she returned to Japan so as to bring her children up in the best traditions of her own country. She is now a teacher at Columbia University, and is well qualified to speak of the customs of America as well as Japan.

A Daughter of the Samurai . . . III, 160

SWIFT, JONATHAN *Irish* 1667–1745

Swift was born in Dublin, Ireland, and educated at Oxford where he took orders in the Church of England. He was the secretary of his patron, Sir William Temple, through whose influence he became Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. He was a friend of Pope, Steele, and Congreve. The book by which he is best remembered to-day was designed as a bitter piece of abuse of the foibles of adults, but by a strange whimsy of time, it has become a classic for children: "Gulliver's Travels."

Gulliver's Travels . . . . . XVI, 203

SWINBURNE, ALGERNON CHARLES *English* 1837–1909

"I may have surprised you by saying that Swinburne is the greatest of all our poets," said Lafcadio Hearn in a lecture to his Japanese students, "but understand that I am speaking of poetry as distinguished from prose, of poetry as rhythm and rhyme, as melody and measure. By greatest of poets I mean the greatest master of verse." Swinburne was an associate of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, and would have been made Poet Laureate upon the death of Tennyson except for his revolutionary tendencies. Among his best-known compositions are "Atalanta in Calydon," "Itylus," "Hymn to Proserpine," "By the North Sea," and "The Triumph of Time."

The Disappointed Lover . . . XXII, 326
Hymn to Proserpine . . . . . VII, 93
Itylus . . . . . V, 308

TAGORE, RABINDRANATH *Hindu* 1873

Poet, dramatist, philosopher, and educator, Tagore was born in Calcutta and educated in England. He is the founder of a university in Bengal which entertains many novel ideas of education, and is the author of several notable books, among them "The Gardener," "The Crescent Moon," "Sadhana," and "Gitanjali."

You Are the Evening Cloud . . . XII, 252

TARKINGTON, BOOTH *American* 1869–

Tarkington has reached distinction as a romanticist, as a novelist, as a dramatist, and as a humorist. He was first brought into fame with "A Gentleman from Indiana," the story of a young newspaper man with a desire to reform local politics. With his succeeding novels, "The Flirt,"

"The Turmoil," "The Magnficent Ambersons," and "Alice Adams," he has gained the title of "historian of Hoosier manners" and "Dean of American Literature." The last two won the Pulitzer Prize for the best American novel in the respective years of their publication. His most famous romance is "Monsieur Beaucaire," a story of the 18th Century; and his most famous play, with the possible exception of "Clarence," is "Beauty and the Jacobin." But his greatest achievement in the opinion of many lies in "Penrod" and "Seventeen." "It is my belief," says Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, "that Sodom and Gomorrah would have escaped their fate if a Carnegie of the time had made it possible to keep books like 'Penrod' and 'Seventeen' in general circulation!"

Beauty and the Jacobin . . . XXII, 164
Bimbo, the Pirate . . . . . XVII, 30
The Overwhelming Saturday . . . XIV, 143

TASSO, TORQUATO *Italian* 1544–95

Tasso was one of the most celebrated of the Italian epic poets, but his interests included law and philosophy as well. He studied at a Jesuit school in Naples and at the universities of Padua and Bologna. From Bologna he was obliged to flee for his life for writing a libelous poem on the university authorities. After this, he lectured on astronomy and mathematics at the University of Ferrera. His works include "Jerusalem Delivered," "Letters and Dialogues," and "Aminta," a pastoral drama.

The Golden Age . . . . . XIV, 39

TAYLOR, BAYARD *American* 1825–78

"Dangerously versatile," Bayard Taylor is interesting both as a personality and as a man of letters. His most enduring work will undoubtedly be his translation of "Faust" in the original meters, an achievement which called him in 1878 as Minister to Germany, where his early death prevented his plan of writing Goethe's biography, but many of his original poems and stories have a distinctive fascination of their own.

Bedouin Love-Song . . . . XVII, 132
The Chiropodist . . . . . XVII, 108

TAYLOR, BERT LESTON, ("B. L. T.") *American* 1866–1921

For his work as conductor of a humorous column in the Chicago *Tribune*, "B. L. T." is generally acknowledged the

literary father of the "Colyumnists." His books include "The Log of the Water Wagon," "Motley Measures," and "Line-o-Type Lyrics."

Post-Impressionism . . . . . XII, 308

TEASDALE, SARA *American* 1884–

Marguerite Wilkinson says that many of Miss Teasdale's lyrics are "quite perfect as poetry." They may be found in "Helen of Troy and Other Poems," "Rivers to the Sea," "Love Songs," and "Flame and Shadow."

Blue Squills . . . . . XXII, 49

TENNYSON, ALFRED *English* 1809–93

When Tennyson was twelve, he had already been a poet for some years, and was writing epics in imitation of Walter Scott which he used to shout about the fields. His family encouraged him in his versifying, and his father used to say, "If Alfred dies, one of our greatest poets will have gone." The earliest volume of his poems was too new in s yle and method to win much approval from the public. But while England hesitated through several publ cations to take the new poet to her heart, America received his work enthusiastically. An echo of this enthusiasm was heard on the Continent, with his 1842 volumes, shortly after which he took his rightful place among the English bards. Although he lived a life of dreams rather than action, his large circle of friends, who were leaders of the time, like Gladstone and Carlyle, brought him into touch with the issues of the day. In January, 1884, Queen Victoria added to his honor of Poet Laureate by making him a peer of the United Kingdom.

"Ask Me No More" . . . . . XV, 99
"Break, Break, Break" . . . . . XV, 112
Crossing the Bar . . . . . XV, 112
The Lotos-Eaters . . . . . XV, 100
Merlin and the Gleam . . . . . XV, 107
New Year's Eve . . . . . I, v
Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington . . . . . XVIII, 22
Sir Galahad . . . . . XV, 104
The Throstle . . . . . .
Ulysses . . . . . XV, 101

TERRY, ELLEN *English* 1848–

For twenty-four years Ellen Terry played with Henry Irving, acting the rôles of Ophelia, Desdemona, Portia, Cordelia, Lady Macbeth, and others. In "The Story of My Life" she is as engaging to those who read as she was to those who were fortunate enough to see her when she was the leading actress on the English stage.

Ellen Terry and Henry Irving . . . IV, 272

THACKERAY, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE *English* 1811–63

Thackeray sums up his schooldays as a being "licked into indolence," "abused into sulkiness," and "bullied into despair." He spent as little time in the routine of study as possible, and passed his days "lying on a sofa reading novels and dreaming." When he came of age he inherited sufficient money to relieve him of the necessity of scrabbling for food in some uncongenial profession while he wrote. He promptly turned journalist, and became editor of a not very long-lived paper, the *National Standard*. But in two years the failure of the India Bank and gambling had reduced his fortune, and he was faced with the problem of earning his living. He hesitated between the career of artist or man of letters, decided for a time on the former, but finding it more difficult to live by his pencil than by his pen, he began to contribute papers to *Punch*. In 1847, Thackeray had written "Vanity Fair," his great masterpiece, of which he confessed, "I have a high opinion of that little production myself." "Pendennis," "Henry Esmond," "The Newcomes," and "The Virginians" followed.

The Book of Snobs . . . . . XIV, 46
De Finibus . . . . . XII, 291
On a Joke I Once Heard from the Late Thomas Hood . . . . . X, 140

THEOCRITUS *Greek* *c.* 310–*c.* 345 B.C.

Theocritus was a bucolic poet who lived in the island of Cos. His poems are marked by a charming pastoral quality which Virgil thought worthy of imitation. Thirty-one have survived, most of them idylls.

The Songs of Thyrsis . . . . XIX, 247

THOMPSON, FRANCIS *English* 1859–1907

Like Keats, Thompson studied medicine before he gave himself entirely to literature as a profession. Mr. and Mrs.

Meynell discovered him in London in a poverty-stricken condition, and helped in every way to relieve his distress and bring his genius to the notice of the public. Chesterton appreciated him as "the greatest poet since Browning," and George Meredith hailed him as "a true poet of a small band." "The Hound of Heaven," his most admired work, is a mystical ode in which the soul is pursued by a swift and loving God.

Arab Love Song . . . . . XII, 251
July Fugitive . . . . . XIII, v
Shelley . . . . . XXIV, 256

THOREAU, HENRY DAVID *American* 1817–62

This is what John Burroughs said of his forerunner: "Thoreau was, probably, the wildest civilized man this country has produced, adding to the shyness of the hermit and woodsman the wildness of the poet, and to the wildness of the poet the greater verity and elusiveness of the mystic." He is the author of "Walden, or Life in the Woods," "Cape Cod," and "A Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers."

Friendship. . . . . XIII, 271
Mist . . . . . XIII, 270
Smoke . . . . . XIII, 270

TIMROD, HENRY *American* 1829–67

Timrod was a member of a brilliant Southern literary coterie of which William G. Simms was the most outstanding figure. He was the author of several of the most popular war songs of the South.

Spring in Carolina . . . . . IX, 18

TOLSTOY, LEO *Russian* 1828–1910

Tolstoy was the first of the Russian communists, and, Asa Don Dickinson adds, "the sincerest." As a literary figure, he is known chiefly for two great books, "War and Peace," "a panorama of Russian affairs, public and private, during the war with Napoleon," and "Anna Karenina," "a profoundly tragic work of fiction in the course of which Russian manners and customs are presented in great detail."

The Prisoner in the Caucasus . . XII, 192
What Men Live by . . . . . XVI, 231

TRELAWNEY, EDWARD J. *English* 1792–1881

Trelawney is remembered to-day because he was a friend of Shelley and Byron. He is the author of two autobiographical works: "The Adventures of a Younger Son" and "Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron."

Byron Goes to Greece . . . . XIII, 244
The Death of Shelley . . . . XIII, 151

TRUDEAU, EDWARD LIVINGSTON *American* 1848–1915

Trudeau was a practising physician in New York until tuberculosis made it necessary for him to go to the Adirondacks, where he took charge of the Saranac Laboratory for the study of tuberculosis and founded the Adirondacks Cottage Sanitarium for the treatment of consumption in working people.

Autobiography . . . . . XIX, 92

TULLY, JIM *American*

H. L. Mencken calls Mr. Tully's hobo autobiography, "Beggars of Life," the best book of its kind he has ever encountered, and Rupert Hughes names him the American Gorky. As a youngster, Mr. Tully left a small Ohio town and became a tramp. Out of the experiences which followed he gets material for vivid fact and fiction which he molds into shape with firmness and power and sympathy.

A Tramp's Adventures with Books . XXV, 18
Bright Eyes . . . . . XX, 238

TURGENEV, IVAN *Russian* 1818–83

Turgenev received the usual education of the wealthy young Russian, but it was from a serf that he learned Russian folklore and poetry. "A Sportman's Recollections," which he published about 1850, Nathan Haskell Dole says, "had almost as powerful an effect in stimulating public dissatisfaction with serfdom as Gogol's "Dead Souls." But so delicately was it done that authorities found it impossible to seize upon anything in the book to suppress. "Fathers and Sons," his best-known work, has for its theme the struggle between the old and the new that was going on in Russian society. "Virgin Soil" is an introduction to "the subterranean world of political agitation." Good translations of

his work have been made by Isabel F. Hapgood and Constance Garnett.

The Song of Triumphant Love . . . XX, 28

"TWAIN, MARK" (*See* SAMUEL L. CLEMENS)

VALLERY-RADOT, RENÉ *French* 1853–

M. Vallery-Radot is the son-in-law and biographer of Louis Pasteur. Of "The Life of Pasteur," a prominent teacher of music says that he would like to make it compulsory in all of his classes, not because it has anything to do with music, but because it is one of the great books that everybody ought to read.

The Life of Pasteur . . . . . XIX, 303

VAN DYKE, HENRY *American* 1852–

Doctor Van Dyke is poet, essayist, critic, story-teller, and author of books of religious inspiration, in all of which he shows himself the kindly idealist. He has written some twenty-one volumes, of which the best known are "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt" (which the *Outlook* considers "ranks high among modern contributions to the philosophy of religion"), "Little Rivers," a series of angling sketches, "The Poetry of Tennyson," "The Spirit of America," and "Days off."

The Angler's Reveille . . . . . XI, 54
Salute to the Trees . . . . . XXIV, 70

VASARI, GIORGIO *Italian* 1511–74

Vasari's work as a painter and architect, though he was a pupil of Michael Angelo, has been overshadowed by that of his greater contemporaries, but his history of Italian art is a classic which not even the careful research of modern scholars has been able to replace.

Domenico Ghirlandajo Florentine Painter, XXIV, 1

VIAUD, LOUIS MARIE JULIEN (*See* PIERRE LOTI)

VILLON, FRANÇOIS *French* 1431–86(?)

Villon belonged to a wandering gang of swindlers and robbers, and as a result of his wild manner of living, had to

spend a good part of his life in prison and in exile. After his last banishment, he disappeared and nothing more is known of him. He is one of the greatest of French lyric poets.

The Ballad of Dead Ladies . . . . XVI, 298

VINCI, LEONARD DA *Italian* 1452–1519

"History tells of no man gifted in the same degree as Leonardo was at once for art and science," says the "Britannica." He was painter, architect, sculptor, botanist, engineer, mechanician, musician, astronomer, and mathematician. He is known "to every schoolboy" as the painter of "The Last Supper" and the "Mona Lisa." Like that other great painter and sculptor, Michael Angelo, he was also a poet, and some of his verses are alive to-day.

Perseverance . . . . . XIV, 38

VOLTAIRE, FRANÇOIS MARIE AROUET DE *French* 1694–1778

"Suppose," says Christopher Morley, "some visitor from another planet dropped in for an evening and could communicate his inquisition. We wanted to give him just one book that would offer a picture, trustworthy, frank, recognizable, of the life we have known—man's long campaign with nature, with other men, with woman, with himself. Some suggest 'Candide,' but I find that great book too pitiless." Whatever one's personal opinion may be the fact remains that ' Candide' is one of the world's great books. It was written in ridicule of the foolish optimism of the Rousseau school. Other books of Voltaire frequently placed on lists of "good" books are "Letters on the English" and "Philosophical Letters."

Letters on the English . . . . X, 92

WAGNER, RICHARD *German* 1813–83

It was Wagner's idea to make the German lyric drama bear the same relation to the German national life that the Greek drama did to that of the Greeks, and though his music aroused furious protest at first, it has since been more influential than that of any other composer of modern times. "Parsifal," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and "The Ring of the Nibelungs" are among his compositions.

Autobiography . . . . . IX, 308

WALLER, EDMUND *English* 1605–87

Dryden hailed Waller as the forerunner of the classic school and "the first that made writing (verse) easily an art." Impulsive and fickle, Waller found life full of turmoil which only his wit saved from tragedy. When Charles II, who had just received a poem of welcome from his pen, twitted Waller with his recent "Panegyric to Cromwell," the latter replied: "Sir, we poets never succeed so well in writing truth as fiction."

Go, Lovely Rose . . . . . I, 70
On a Girdle . . . . . I, 65

WALTON, IZAAK *English* 1593–1683

The whole title of Walton's famous book is "The Complete Angler, or, Contemplative Man's Recreation: Being a Discourse on Rivers, Fish-Ponds, Fish, and Fishing." No book has ever been written to take its place. "It would sweeten a man's temper at any time to read it," said Charles Lamb.

The Angler's Wish . . . . . XI, 39
The Complete Angler . . . . . XI, 40

"WARD, ARTEMUS" (CHARLES F. BROWNE) *American* 1834–67

Browne was the first American humorist to make a reputation in Europe. He began to attract attention when, as a reporter on the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, he wrote a series of sketches concerning a traveling menagerie in which he heightened the comic effect by a naïve philosophy and grotesque spelling. He discovered his greatest talent when he began to deliver a humorous lecture called "Babes in the Wood." His career was cut short by pulmonary consumption.

On "Forts" . . . . . VIII, 200
A Visit to Brigham Young . . . VIII, 194

WASHINGTON, BOOKER T. *American* 1858–1915

Booker T. Washington was born a slave in Franklin County, Virginia. He never knew definitely who his father was beyond the fact that he was a white man and the owner of a plantation near the one on which his mother lived. After Emancipation, he went with his mother and stepfather to Pennsylvania, where he worked in a coal mine during the

day and attended night school in the evening. After he heard of Hampton Institute as a place where Negro boys and girls were educated, he set out for it, walking all the way. He worked his way through, and upon graduation was offered a place as a teacher. When Tuskegee was founded, he was asked to take charge, and succeeded in building up a school larger than Hampton, devoted to the proposition that head, hand, and heart, must be trained simultaneously. As a result of this work he was invited to speak at the Atlanta Exposition, where he delivered a speech which made him famous. Thereafter he was recognized, not only as a great Negro, but as a great American and the acknowledged leader of the better element of his race.

The Atlanta Exposition Address . . XXI, 290

WASHINGTON, GEORGE *American* 1732–99

By no stretch of the term could Washington be called a literary man, yet his "Farewell Address," delivered upon his retirement from the Presidency, is one of the noblest utterances that we have concerning the aims and hopes of America. His diary presents an interesting picture of Colonial and Revolutionary days.

Autobiography . . . . . IV, 142
Farewell Address . . . . . V, 91

WEBSTER, DANIEL *American* 1782–1852

Webster's last great oration, the "Seventh of March" speech, was an effort to reach by compromise a settlement of the slavery question. It failed of its purpose and resulted in his opponents' denouncing him through the North as a turncoat, but "the conviction of the justice of their cause that carried the Northern states successfully through the Civil War was largely due to the arguments of Webster."

Adams and Jefferson . . . . . II, 58

WHARTON, EDITH *American* 1862–

"Few," says Asa Don Dickinson, "would question her designation as the most important among living American woman writers of fiction." Her work shows the influence of Henry James, who was a close friend, but it is distinctly her own and, on the whole, deserves the high rating which has

been accorded it. Her volumes include "Ethan Frome," a New England tragedy; "The Valley of Decision," a study of Italian society immediately before the French Revolution; "The House of Mirth" and "The Age of Innocence" (a Pulitzer Prize winner), two novels of New York society life.

The Young Dead . . . . . X, 301

WHITE, STEWART EDWARD *American* 1873–

Stewart Edward White's name is well known to readers of fiction, especially to those who enjoy stories of the great out of doors. His first book, "The Westerners," appeared in 1901, and many books have come from his pen since that time. He was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and has two degrees from the University of Michigan. He has hunted big game in Africa and has written interestingly about it. During the World War he served as a Major of Field Artillery. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. "Credo," published in 1925, represents the search for the ultimate truths of a man who understands nature thoroughly.

Credo . . . . . XXIV, 317
The Riverman . . . . . V, 271

WHITE, WILLIAM ALLEN *American* 1868–

Mr. White is the editor of the *Daily and Weekly Gazette*, of Emporia, Kansas, and is nationally known as an editor and an author. Among his books are "The Court of Boyville," "In the Heart of a Fool," and "The Martial Adventures of Henry and Me."

Mary White . . . . . V, 301

WHITMAN, WALT *American* 1819–92

"The tragedy of Whitman's life and art is that, while he was so proudly and joyously the poet of the people in every aspect of their swarming life, they did not care for him," says J. W. Chadwick. His family were of the common people—his father was a farmer and carpenter, and his mother was the granddaughter of a sea captain. Whitman had little schooling. He worked for a while as an errand boy in a lawyer's office—then in a printing office, and finally he became editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. During this time he had been contributing to magazines and reviews, and had even written several novels, but none of this work gave much of a foretaste of his monumental "Leaves of Grass," whose

first edition appeared when he was thirty-six years old. The book attracted scant attention until Emerson wrote of it as "the most extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom that America has yet contributed." Since that time he has grown in critical esteem until to-day he is ranked as one of the greatest poets America has yet produced.

By Blue Ontario's Shore . . . XVIII, 132
I Hear America Singing . . . XIII, 73
I Saw in Louisiana a Live-oak Growing XXIV, 72
Memories of President Lincoln . VII, 323
O Captain! My Captain! . . . III, 294
Preface to 1855 Edition of "Leaves of Grass" . . . . . X, 304
A Noiseless Patient Spider . . . XXV, v

WHITTIER, JOHN GREENLEAF *American* 1807–92

Burns was the first poet to influence Whittier to any extent, and for a time he wrote in the Scottish dialect, which he handled with considerable skill. William Lloyd Garrison, the great anti-slavery reformer, was his first publisher, and there was not a striking incident in the whole campaign for abolition which he did not commemorate in his poetry. His best poems were lyrics "of the inner life in which the personal note was clear and sweet," and "Snowbound," which has been called "The Cotter's Saturday Night" of New England.

The Barefoot Boy . . . . . XI, 50
My Psalm . . . . . XVI, 53

WIDDEMER, MARGARET (MRS. ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER *American*

A poet since she was a child, Miss Widdemer's work includes "Factories with Other Lyrics," "The Rose-Garden Husband," and "The Wishing Ring Man."

The Forgotten Soul . . . . . XXII, 45

WILDE, OSCAR FINGAL O'FLAHERTIE WILLS *Irish* 1856–1900

Wilde was the leader of the æsthetic cult which has been so beautifully burlesqued in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience." Famous in his own age as a brilliant conversationalist and classical scholar, he is now remembered as the author of fairy stories distinguished for their delicacy and beauty ("The Happy Prince" and "The Nightingale and the Rose"), and of plays ("Lady Windermere's Fan") and "The Importance

of Being Earnest") which are noted for their sparkling wit, and a novel, "The Picture of Dorian Gray," which is frequently interpreted autographically. In 1895 he brought an unsuccessful suit for criminal libel against the Marquis of Queensberry and was sent to prison for two years, during which time he wrote his famous "Ballad of Reading Gaol." Ostracized in England, he went, upon his release, to Paris, where he died, wretched and unhappy.

The Ballad of Reading Gaol . . . . IV, 307
The Birthday of the Infanta . . . I, 1
The Happy Prince. . . . . III, 85

WILLIS, NATHAN PARKER *American* 1806–67

Upon his graduation from Yale, Willis published his first volume of poetry and shortly after established the *American Monthly Magazine*. As an *attaché* of the American legation at Paris, he went to Greece and Turkey, a trip which gave him material for a book called "Inklings of Adventure." After his return he had the reputation of being the best-paid professional writer in America.

The Inlet of Peach Blossoms . . . XXI, 208

WILSON, HARRY LEON *American* 1867–

The first-rate literary quality of Mr. Wilson's wo k has been somewhat obscured by its great popularity. Yet the author of "Bunker Bean," "Ruggles of Red Gap," "Ma Pettingill," "Merton of the Movies," and "Cousin Jane" has in these volumes and others made a fine contribution to American letters.

Ruggles and Fate . . . . . XXIV, 130

WILSON, WOODROW *American* 1856–1924

Few of our presidents have been endowed with greater gift of expression than Woodrow Wilson. Besides his speeches, he is the author of "A History of the American People," modeled on Green's "Short History of the English People"; of a biography of George Washington, which has been compared with Irving's and Scudder's, and "The New Freedom," which contains his ideas of government. This last volume was written before the outbreak of the war.

Wit and Wisdom of Woodrow Wilson (*Arranged by Ralph Linthicum*) . . . XVIII, 129

WILSTACH, PAUL *American* 1870–

Mr. Wilstach has the happy faculty of recreating the charm of a locality on the pages of a book. This service he has performed for Mount Vernon, Monticello, "Potomac Landings," and certain parts of the Pyrenees. He is also the author of "Richard Mansfield, the Man and the Actor."

Jefferson at Monticello . . . . . XI, 327
Washington at Mount Vernon . . . XI, 314

WITHER, GEORGE *English* 1588–1667

Lawyer and lyric poet.

The Author's Resolution . . . . . I, 71

WORDSWORTH, WILLIAM *English* 1770–1850

The most important event in Wordsworth's life was his meeting with Coleridge at a time when his distrust of his own ability was strongest. The result of their friendship was the composition of the "Lyrical Ballads," the most significant volume which appeared during that period of English literature which is generally called in the school books "the age of Wordsworth." Their purpose is clearly stated in the preface to the volume. "It is because he has invested our ordinary everyday principles of conduct, which are so apt to become threadbare, with such imperishable robes of finest texture and richest design that Wordsworth holds so high a place among the greatest moralists in verse." He died in 1850, Poet Laureate of England.

To the Cuckoo . . . . . IX, 22
Daffodils . . . . . VII, 26
The Green Linnet . . . . . IX, 21
London, 1802 . . . . . XXI, 195
Preface to the "Lyrical Ballads" . . VII, 133
The Rainbow . . . . . X, v
The Small Celandine . . . . . VII, 29
Tintern Abbey . . . . . I, 329

YEATS, WILLIAM BUTLER *Irish* 1865–

Yeats is the most significant name in the Irish Literary Revival because he succeeded in directing the talent of the young Irish writers from their political bombast and abuse to the retelling of the ancient stories of his country. His friendship with John O'Leary, an old Irish patriot, was the incentive for his own desire to create a national literature for

Ireland, and while his genius found expression in all fields, poetic, dramatic, narrative, it is as poet that he finds his most natural outlet. About 1899 he secured with Lady Gregory the Abbey Theater in Dublin, which was consecrated to the fostering of Irish plays by Irish playwrights. Here many of his own poetic dramas were produced, among them "The Countess Kathleen," "The Shadowy Waters," "The Land of Heart's Desire," "Kathleen Ni Hoolihan," "At the King's Threshold," etc.

The Lake Isle of Innisfree . . . . VI, 35

YEZIERSKA, ANZIA *Polish* 1885–

It is because she has struggled through the grime of the East Side of New York City that Mrs. Yezierska is able to write about it with such convincing power. She is the author of "Children of Loneliness" (which includes an interesting autobiographical sketch), "Hungry Hearts," and "Salome of the Tenements." Her novel "Bread Givers" contains a fine study of an old Jewish Rabbi and his daughters.

A Little Girl and Emerson's "Self-Reliance" . . . . . XXV, 20
Mostly About Myself . . . . . VI, 1

ZOLA, ÉMILE *French* 1840–1902

This great exponent of realism is the author of a famous series of twenty novels which set forth in detail the social history of a whole family for the score of years between the Coup d'Etat and the downfall of Napoleon III. His books are characterized by a mass of sordid details, presented, however, with terrific power, which has led to the use of the term "Naturalistic" to describe the method. "La Débâcle," a novel of the Franco-Prussian War, and "Nana," the story of the life and death of a courtesan, are two of the best known of the series. Most of his work has been translated into English by Vizetelly.

The Attack on the Mill . . . . XVIII, 253
The Death of Olivier Bécaille . . . IX, 145

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